

Algeria	12.8	Kenya	24.2
Belgium	20.8	Lebanon	25.2
Denmark	25.0	Luxembourg	25.1
Egypt	40.8	Morocco	27.0
France	25.0	Netherlands	25.0
Germany	25.0	Nigeria	25.0
Greece	25.0	Portugal	25.0
Great Britain	25.0	Spain	25.0
Ireland	25.0	Sweden	25.0
Italy	25.0	Switzerland	25.0
Japan	25.0	Turkey	25.0
South Korea	25.0	U.S. Military	25.0
Taiwan	25.0	Yugoslavia	25.0
Israel	25.0		

Smith, 3 Blacks Solve Remaining Transition Issues

By David B. Ottaway

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, March 2 (UPI)—Rhodesia's white and black internal leaders announced today that they have agreed on the make-up of an interim, multiracial government leading to black majority rule at the end of this year.

Emerging from a negotiating session with leaders of the three black delegations, Prime Minister Ian Smith said the agreement will be formally signed tomorrow morning following a plenary session of the constitutional conference that has been under way here since early December.

But Mr. Smith and the three black leaders—Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the Rev. Ndabingi Sithole and Chief Jeremiah Chirau—refused to disclose any details of the compromise.

Chief among the issues that had been holding up agreement was whether Mr. Smith will remain as Prime Minister and whether the present white-dominated Parliament will remain in power until the new black-majority government formally takes over on Dec. 31.

Mr. Smith yesterday told a London newspaper that he was remaining as Prime Minister and it was believed here tonight that the compromise involves a temporary, dual form of government with real power invested in the proposed Executive Council made up of the four heads of the delegations.

Later, conference sources confirmed that Mr. Smith would remain as Prime Minister and would become a member of the four-man Executive Council heading the interim government that would be primarily responsible for initiating legislation during the transitional period.

Announcement of the accord, which occurred only 15 days after the four parties to the internal settlement talks agreed on eight basic principles for a new constitution providing for black majority rule and safeguards for the 270,000 whites living in Rhodesia.

The four parties were understood to have been in a hurry to sign an agreement on the interim government before Bishop Muzorewa, who heads the United African National Council, leaves for London for talks with British Foreign Secretary David Owen this weekend.

The other key factor in the signing of an agreement this week is the debate beginning next Monday in the United Nations Security Council on the Rhodesian internal settlement talks.

The agreement will place a fast accompaniment before the United Nations, as well as the United Nations, tending to force a choice between support for it or the rival British-U.S. proposals for a settlement of the Rhodesian constitutional dispute.

In any case, the agreement that is to be signed here tomorrow is certain to touch off a diplomatic battle with the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity over the legitimacy of the new multiracial interim government that is to be established here within weeks.

Yesterday, the four leaders—also moving without their delegations—were reported to have decided on a rotating chairman to run the Executive Council that is charged with preparation of a new Constitution and the organization of elections on the basis of adult universal suffrage.

They also set Dec. 31 as the target date for independence under an elected black majority government.

This action left to be resolved at today's session, the issue of whether the present Parliament would continue at least until new elections were held and whether Mr. Smith would remain as Prime Minister while also serving on the executive council.

The third issue to be decided was the make-up of the ministerial council, a body being set up under the Executive Council to run the country during the transitional period.



Waving farewell before the launching of Soyuz-28 are Russian Alexei Gubarev and Vladimir Remek, a Czechoslovak.

On Soyuz Mission Czechoslovak Is Sent Aloft With Russian

MOSCOW, March 2 (UPI)—The Soviet Union today launched a spacecraft carrying a Czechoslovak cosmonaut, it was the first time that anyone other than a Soviet citizen or an American had been sent into space.

The Soyuz-28 mission was expected to "demonstrate" cooperation with the Soviet cosmonauts aboard the orbiting Salyut-6 laboratory. Saturday, the Soyuz-28 two-man crew is expected to break the U.S.-held 24-day record for the longest single space flight.

Radio Moscow interrupted its regular program shortly after 8 p.m. today to announce that Soyuz-28 had blasted off the Baikonur launch site in Central Asia at 6:28 p.m. Moscow time.

The announcement said that the "international crew" included a cosmonaut-researcher, Capt. Vladimir Remek, 39, of Czechoslovakia, and a cosmonaut-instructor, Col. Gennadiy Ivanov, 46, of the Soviet Union. Both were awarded gold medals yesterday by the Soviet Academy of Sciences for their work in space.

The official news agency Tass said that Soyuz-28 would dock with Salyut-6 and the two crews would conduct "joint investigations."

The news agency said that the Soyuz-28 crew would spend only "a few days" aboard the space station.

In addition to Czechoslovakia, the program includes Bulgaria, Hungary, East Germany, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland and Romania.

Western diplomats said that this expansion of the Soviet space program appeared designed to boost Moscow's prestige among its allies in Eastern Europe as well as among restive Communist parties in the West.

Mixed groups of astronauts from Western nations will begin to orbit the earth aboard the U.S. space shuttle some time after 1980. The program is being coordinated in Western Europe by the European Space Agency.

The only previous international manned space operation was in 1975, when U.S. and Soviet crews flew in a joint Soyuz-Apollo mission. Each country launched its astronauts separately for that linkup.

The television report included a (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Carter Avers Faith in Dollar, Calls Ogaden a Peril to SALT

Russia Told Issues Linked; Expects Currency to Gain In World Money Market

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, March 2 (UPI)—President Carter said today that Russian military involvement in the Horn of Africa jeopardizes Senate ratification of any new accord growing out of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks with the Soviet Union.

"We didn't initiate the linkage" between the two issues, Mr. Carter said in a nationally televised news conference. Soviet policies inflaming the situation by injecting military forces had done that, he asserted. Mr. Carter's comment followed by a day a statement in which his national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, related the outlook for SALT progress to "the unwarranted intrusion of Soviet power" into the Ethiopian-Somali conflict in the strategically important Horn of Africa.

The President spoke as Secretary of State Cyrus Vance testified on Capitol Hill that two Soviet generals now are helping to direct Ethiopian and Cuban forces in the fighting against Somali troops in Ethiopian territory. Mr. Vance also told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that 35,000 to 37,000 Cubans are in Africa, with 11,000 of them—mostly combat troops—in Ethiopia.

Commenting on the Middle East and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin's scheduled visit here in 10 days, Mr. Carter warned Israel against abandoning the principle of UN Resolution 242, which calls for Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territory. Abandonment of that "basis for continued negotiations and a solution," he said, "would put us back many months or years."

Ethiopians Admit Cuban War Role

NAIROBI, March 2 (UPI)—Ethiopia for the first time admitted today that Cuban troops were "on the front line" in the Ogaden war and said that it would shortly unleash a major offensive against Somali forces.

The Mogadishu radio, meanwhile, reported that Somali insurgents killed 2 Cuban officers and more than 190 Ethiopian soldiers in the latest fighting in the Ogaden.

In a major speech carried to the nation by the Ethiopian radio, Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam, the country's leader, said: "Cubans, who are renowned for shedding their blood anywhere and at any time for a just struggle and cause, are standing alongside the Ethiopian people's army at the front line."

Previous Denial

It was a virtual confirmation of U.S. estimates that 11,000 Cubans are taking an active role in the fighting, a report that until now had been denied by Ethiopia.

Government officials in Addis Ababa had previously admitted only that small numbers of Cuban advisers were in the country and had emphasized that they were nowhere near the front lines and were not taking any active combat role.

Col. Mengistu also promised to launch shortly the widely expected major drive against the Somalis in the northern Ogaden.

"Ethiopia's broad masses will in the very near future unfold before their enemies in their country an unprecedented drama and produce for them a second Adowa in which they will rout and root out the reactionary Somali troops," Col. Mengistu said.

The 1898 battle of Adowa was one of the most famous battles in Ethiopian history. In it, native troops routed an Italian invasion force in northern Ethiopia, killing or wounding thousands of Europeans.

East, West Agree To Nonpolitical Pact in Belgrade

BELGRADE, March 2 (UPI)—Delegates from East and West yesterday reached broad agreement to end six months of debate at the conference here reviewing European security and human rights by adopting a brief communique without political content.

The United States and the Soviet Union endorsed a proposal by Denmark on behalf of the European Common Market which is in effect an agreement to disagree. The draft document contains none of the 100 or so proposals made last year to strengthen the 1975 Helsinki declaration.

The Danish proposal, which does not mention human rights, was greeted with relief by most delegates, who said that it represented the only realistic solution to a conference which is already running a fortnight over its allotted time. Urging the acceptance of the document, U.S. chief delegate Arthur Goldberg said, "The simple fact is that we have reached the end of the road."

Only a handful of neutral countries resisted; however, they are not expected to hold out for long. Romania said that the proposal was not acceptable since it did not establish a forum for the discussion of military problems. Yugoslavia, Malta, and Switzerland also indicated their unhappiness.

As Unrest Spreads to Poor Violence Rises in Anti-Somoza Bid

By Alan Riding

MANAGUA, March 2 (UPI)—Following the collapse of last month's businessmen's strike against the government, the campaign to force the resignation of President Anastasio Somoza has turned increasingly violent as unrest spreads to Nicaragua's urban poor.

Opposition sources said that anti-government activists, including members of the leftist Sandinista National Liberation Front, were hoping to keep the authorities off balance by maintaining an atmosphere of agitation in Nicaragua's cities.

Tuesday night in the Subtiava district of Leon, 60 miles north of here, youths burned several buses and set up barricades to block traffic, while snipers reportedly shot at patrols of the national guard. Gun battles continued through much of the night, although there were no reports of casualties.

Yesterday, in Chinandega, 30 miles north of Leon, soldiers clashed with students who occupied two private schools, while in Managua national guardsmen used tear gas and fired shots in the air to break up a demonstration of journalists protesting the closing of two radio stations and the murder Jan. 10 of an opposition newspaper publisher, Pedro Joaquín Chamorro.

The most serious unrest occurred during the weekend in Masaya, 20 miles south of the capital, where there was a virtual uprising of Indian inhabitants of the Mombo District. The national guard put down the rebellion Monday, firing machine guns from armored cars and helicopters and killing at least a dozen protesters.

[Strict fighting raged in Masaya and Leon today as national guard troops tried to dislodge about 1,000 "huelgas" from barricades with gunfire and tear gas. Associated Press reported. A Red Cross official in Masaya said that 18 persons had been killed there since Sunday.]

Inspection Team

Yesterday, Foreign Minister Julio Quintana announced that the Nicaraguan government was willing for the first time to receive an inspection team from the Inter-American Human Rights Commission and had invited a representative of the Inter-American Press Association to participate in the investigation into the unresolved murder of Mr. Chamorro.

Mr. Quintana also accused the Soviet Embassy and the Cuban consulate in neighboring Costa Rica of having organized last month's guerrilla attacks on the southern cities of Granada and Rivas. After the assaults, in which at least seven soldiers were killed, many of the rebels reportedly withdrew into Costa Rica.

The foreign minister's statement followed a speech here Sunday in which Mr. Somoza reiterated that he would not leave office before his term ended in 1981, but promised reforms to permit greater participation by opposition groups in the next presidential election.

Extra Month's Pay

In an attempt to court workers and peasants, Mr. Somoza also announced that social security would be extended to farm laborers and domestic servants and that all employees would receive an extra month's salary at the end of the year.

But independent observers said that Mr. Somoza's concessions had made little impact because of the high degree of agitation among workers and students.

"People aren't demanding food or wage increases, but arms," an official said.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



Anastasio Somoza

Grenade Explodes 3 Passengers Foil Hijacking; 4 Injured in Pakistani Plane

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, March 2 (UPI)—Three passengers today foiled a would-be hijacker on a Pakistan domestic flight just as the aircraft declared that he was taking over the Boeing 747, airline sources said.

During the struggle near the cockpit of the plane, with 251 persons aboard, a hand grenade that the would-be hijacker was carrying exploded. The blast ripped off his hand and injured the three passengers who grabbed him, the sources said.

The Pakistan assault was said to be in critical condition and one of the three passengers was described as seriously hurt. The aircraft landed safely at the airport, used tonight by Islamabad and Rawalpindi, officials said.

The two other persons who assisted in overpowering the hijacker had minor injuries, officials said.

The flight was on its way from Islamabad to Karachi with 250 passengers and a crew of seven when, about 15 minutes after takeoff, a Pakistani announced that he was hijacking the plane, the airline source said.

Passenger Abdul Malik—a retired army officer—grabbed the hijacker. Two other passengers helped him, the source said.

In the scuffle that ensued, the grenade exploded.

The hijacker apparently had no other weapon with him, the source said.

The attacker was identified as Saeed Mohammed Khan. No other details were immediately available.

Haig Tells Senate Panel NATO Said to Back Neutron Bomb

By Bernard Weinraub

WASHINGTON, March 2 (UPI)—Gen. Alexander Haig Jr., commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, was questioned sharply yesterday about Europe's commitment to the Atlantic Alliance in the face of growing U.S. support for NATO.

At the same time, Gen. Haig, testifying before the Senate Armed Services Committee, said that most of Europe's military leaders wanted to deploy the controversial neutron bomb, but he acknowledged that it was a political issue.

The deployment of the weapon, Gen. Haig said, would lessen the possibility of nuclear war by providing a more credible deterrent. "The majority of the European military are of one mind regarding having this [the neutron bomb] as a modernization," said the general during his four-hour appearance.

During the hearing, questions were repeatedly raised by senators about whether or not the Carter administration's growing commitment to the Atlantic Alliance was being matched by the Europeans themselves.

Sen. Howard Cannon, D-Nev., said that the Europeans were "not as serious" about picking up the defense burden as this country, noting that the United States spent 5.9 per cent of its gross domestic product on defense last year, while Britain spent 5.1 per cent, West Germany 3.8 per cent and France 3.8 per cent.

"Why don't these countries seem as concerned as we do?" Sen. Cannon asked.

Gen. Haig replied: "It's important that we keep in mind the trends. Our trends are downward, while theirs are upward." He added that NATO's goal of a 2-per-cent yearly increase in defense spending among members "will be met or exceeded by a large majority of U.S. allies."

Sen. Sam Nunn, D-Ga., a specialist on NATO matters, said that if NATO nations wanted to modernize their nuclear weapons, they should proceed with the development of the neutron bomb. But he said, several European nations have raised questions about the nuclear weapon, which limits blast and fire damage to a relatively small site and spares lethal damage to surrounding areas.

"That's a paradox," Sen. Nunn said. "They really are trying to have both sides of the question."

Others who spoke at yesterday's hearing included Gen. Bernard Rogers, the Army's Chief of Staff, and Robert Komer, adviser on NATO affairs to Gen. George Brown, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. "When one looks at all aspects," Mr. Komer said, "it is hard to avoid the conclusion that our allies are in fact making NATO efforts roughly comparable to ours."

Gen. Haig, in reply to a question, said that the low-flying, highly accurate Cruise missile being developed by the United States had "whetted the appetites" of European strategists.

The Europeans had the ability to develop the Cruise missile independently, Gen. Haig said, warning that European nations may produce the missiles if the United States Strategic Arms Limitation Talks with the Soviet Union failed to take account of European concerns.

Gen. Haig said he was concerned about the Soviet ability to develop defenses against the Cruise missile. Although he was enthusiastic about the weapon, he said, "I have yet to see the data that would convince me it is the answer to a maiden's prayer."

Chaplin's Coffin Is Stolen From Switzerland Grave

GENEVA, March 2 (UPI)—The coffin containing the body of Charlie Chaplin was stolen during the night from the grave where the British comedian was buried on Dec. 27 in the small village cemetery at Corsier-sur-Verve, overlooking the northern tip of Lake Geneva.

"We are completely in the dark as to who stole the coffin and why it was stolen," a spokesman for the local state police at nearby Lausanne said tonight.

Neither the police nor Oona Chaplin, the comedian's widow, have been contacted by anyone purporting to have stolen the coffin, the spokesman said.

Calls to the mayor just above Corsier-sur-Verve where Chaplin died on Christmas Day at the age of 88 were answered by a member of the household who directed all questions to the police.

Nicole Gailhard, wife of one of Corsier-sur-Verve's two policemen, said that villagers who daily visit the cemetery at the lower end of the village discovered the empty grave early this afternoon.

"They immediately reported it to my husband's colleague, Michel Riedo, who was on duty at the time," Mrs. Gailhard said. "After checking at the cemetery to confirm the disappearance, he immediately telephoned the state police at Lausanne."

"Whoever did it left no traces of any kind," she continued. "Now we are waiting to see if a ransom demand is made, but for the moment there is nothing whatsoever to go on."

For New Italian Regime

Christian Democrat Proposal Gets Wary Welcome by Left

ROME, March 2 (Reuters).—An Italian Communist leader today cautiously welcomed the decision last night by the Christian Democrats to accept a limited parliamentary pact with the Communists and four other parties as a way to end Italy's current government crisis.

Giancarlo Pajetta, a member of the party's ruling executive, complained that the Christian Democratic decision was unclear and needed further discussion, but he added: "It is time to move on to work together."

He also said: "We ask that, since we are speaking of a parliamentary majority this should be based on an explicit, clear program accepted by the parties and understood by Italians."

Claudio Signorile, a member of the executive committee of the Socialist party, another of the groups in the proposed pact, also gave the move a cautious welcome, saying it was "open to further developments."

After a long and heated in-

ternal debate, the Christian Democrats agreed last night to press forward with the plan for a limited parliamentary pact, including the Communists, to support a new minority Christian Democratic government led by Premier-designate Giulio Andreotti.

Terms of Offer

If Mr. Andreotti manages to end Italy's 45-day-old political crisis on these terms, the Communists would join a parliamentary majority supporting a vote of confidence for a Christian Democratic government, for the first time since a postwar coalition in 1947.

They also would join a multi-party committee to monitor the Cabinet's performance for the first time.

The Christian Democrats insisted that any pact should give full support for the market economy in Italy, block any further nationalizations, keep Italy committed to the Atlantic alliance and reject Communist demands to unionize the police.

It should also boost youth employment in the depressed south, cut expenditure in the public sector in order to transfer resources to productive investment and hold down the rising cost of labor, the Christian Democrats said.

Christian Democratic leaders stressed they were not offering a broad political alliance with the Communists, but agreeing only to a parliamentary pact on a limited program.

They insisted that there was a considerable distinction between the two concepts, but many Christian Democrats, elected in June, 1976, on a strongly anti-Communist ticket, voiced fears about links with the Communists.

On Saturday, Mr. Andreotti plans to meet leaders of the five parties which might support him: Communists, Socialists, Social Democrats, Republicans and Liberals.

Girl, 16, Is Kidnapped
ROME, March 2 (UPI).—Three masked men kidnapped the 16-year-old daughter of the owner of a large construction firm today. The police said the kidnappers pulled Michaela Marconi into their car at pistol point as she walked to school.

Czechoslovak Sent in Space
(Continued from Page 1)

written account of the launch shown against the background of Prague.

Tass said that Polish and East German communists would be launched in Soviet rockets later this year as Eastern European communists "carry out missions of increasing volume and complexity."

Tass said that Capt. Remek, born in Czechoslovakia, Sept. 25, 1948, is a military pilot and member of the Communist party.

He has been enrolled at the Soviet Cosmonaut Training Center named for Yuri Gagarin, who was the first man in space, since December, 1976. Tass said he "underwent the full course."

UN Accord Blocked
UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., March 2 (AP).—The Soviet Union today blocked agreement to seek ways to prevent satellite accidents such as the recent break-up of a Soviet craft over Canada.

The Soviet Union, accusing the Western press of "blowing out of proportion" the Soviet satellite accident, rejected a Canadian proposal for a unit to study the possibility of limiting nuclear-power sources aboard spacecraft.

This was a simple, one-time failure which is not going to happen again," Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko told the UN Outer Space Subcommittee.

Violence Up In Nicaragua
(Continued from Page 1)

opposition leader said. "The situation in the country is frankly insupportable."

The latest campaign against Mr. Somoza, whose family has ruled Nicaragua since 1923, began with the street riots that followed Mr. Chamorro's slaying seven weeks ago. The country's businessmen then organized a two-week strike, first demanding "justice and democracy" and later calling for President Somoza's resignation.

When the strike ended last month, however, political groups—principally the left-center coalition known as the Democratic Liberation Union and the Sandinista National Liberation Front—organized protests among students, workers and slum dwellers.

Almost nightly for the last three weeks, there have been clashes between national guardsmen and protesters, while increasing demonstrations have attended marches carrying machines, plumes and in some cases, rifles.

The increase in violence has resulted in stepped-up repression by the 7,500-man national guard, with soldiers firing at protesters this week in Managua and at the National University in Managua, where two students were killed Monday.



U.S. envoy Alfred Atherton (left) and Prime Minister Menachem Begin talk in Jerusalem.

Move Seen to Continue Peace Initiative

Atherton Delivers Sadat Note to Begin

By William E. Farrell

JERUSALEM, March 2 (NYT).—Prime Minister Menachem Begin today received a personal note from President Anwar Sadat of Egypt in the first direct communication between the two leaders since they met in the Suez Canal city of Ismailia, in December.

Since the Ismailia meeting on Dec. 25-26, the contacts between the Egyptians and the Israelis have deteriorated. Both sides, through the intervention of the United States, are trying to work out a mutual declaration of principles so that direct negotiations between them can resume.

Mr. Begin declined to reveal the contents of Mr. Sadat's letter. "I can say only that the negotiations will go on with the help of the assistant secretary, Mr. Atherton," he said.

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Alfred Atherton Jr. delivered the note to Mr. Begin on the latest leg of his shuttle diplomacy between Jerusalem and Cairo in which he is attempting to obtain agreement on a declaration of principles.

Government sources said they thought that the thrust of Mr. Sadat's letter was positive and that it expressed a wish to continue the peace initiative.

"I acknowledge its receipt gratefully," Mr. Begin said of the letter after he and Mr. Atherton had conferred. "I will reply early next week so that the assistant secretary during his stay in Cairo will be able to deliver my reply to President Sadat."

"You will understand that the contents of the message must be kept confidential," the Prime Minister said.

Mr. Atherton has been trying for weeks to find a wording on a declaration of principles that is acceptable to both sides. But the two sides still appear as far apart on a declaration as they had been during the Ismailia conference. The basic issues separating them concern the Palestinian problem and the question of Israeli withdrawal from the Arab territories seized during the 1967 war.

Two Demands
The Egyptians are calling for a text that involves an Israeli commitment to allow the Palestinian Arabs of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip the right of self-determination and an Israeli commitment to withdraw from all of the Arab lands captured during the 1967 war. The Israelis reject both demands.

Mr. Atherton met later today with key Israeli legal advisers—including Meir Rosenfeld and Attorney General Barak—and is scheduled to leave tomorrow for Amman.

A main object at this stage of

the peace initiative has been to get King Hussein of Jordan involved in it. But he has so far refused and there are no discernible signs that he will join the talks in the near future.

The Israelis have been calling for a declaration within the framework of United Nations Security Council Resolution 242, which served as the basis for convening the short-lived Geneva Conference of 1973.

All or Nothing
The resolution calls for Israeli withdrawal from Arab territories, but omits the word "all." There are persistent reports here that another major snag in Mr. Atherton's efforts as an intermediary between the two governments' positions that Resolution 242 does not necessarily mean withdrawal from the West Bank.

Mr. Begin's Likud party has long affirmed that the West Bank and the Gaza Strip are part of "the land of Israel" and are open to Jewish settlement.

Mr. Begin's peace proposal implicitly retains this position. In the plan, the Prime Minister calls for civil autonomy for the Palestinian Arabs of the West Bank and Gaza and a continued Israeli military presence for security purposes. It places the question of Israeli sovereignty over these lands in abeyance but does not foreclose it.

Foreign Ministry sources, while not confirming that the government has taken such a position

in the talks with Mr. Atherton, point out that without Jordan's involvement there is no partner with which Israel can negotiate the future of the West Bank since the Egyptians are not in a position to do so.

Order to Settlers
In another development, Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Weizman has ordered a group of settlers in the Sinai Desert not to move to a new site. The site, called Kadesh Barnea, is about 48 miles south of El Arish in the northern Sinai.

Gen. Weizman's ruling conflicted with the wishes of Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon, a former general and war hero who is in charge of the government's settlements on Arab lands. Mr. Weizman intervened in his role as military commander of the occupied territories.

The Sinai settlements have been a major source of friction between Israel and Egypt, and Israel and the United States. The government policy regarding the Sinai settlements is that existing ones would be expanded but no new ones would be created.

Mr. Sharon, who favors going ahead with new settlements despite the diplomatic initiatives under way, sought a government ruling on Gen. Weizman's move today. Mr. Sharon argued that the Kadesh Barnea site was not new since it was on the planning books of the previous Labor government. But the ruling upheld Gen. Weizman's action.

Carter Reaffirms His Confidence in Dollar

(Continued from Page 1)

the news conference, the President:

• Conceded that the public assessment of the performance of his administration, as reflected by various polls, was "disappointing," but noted that he had tried to deal with very difficult issues, many of which had been ignored by his predecessors. Mr. Carter expressed satisfaction with the accomplishments of the last year, including holding down inflation, decreasing unemployment, and increasing the nation's economic growth.

• Defended the administration's handling of the coal strike, saying that "whenever the collective bargaining process can function the government ought to let it function." Mr. Carter added that if the government had "precipitately imposed its will in the coal strike" it would have been "counterproductive."

• Said that he did not think that 1978 was the time to change legislation passed last year greatly increasing Social Security taxes. Mr. Carter did say that

he thought that use of general revenues for Social Security payments would be sound in some circumstances.

• Backed the administration's proposed loan guarantee for New York City as "reasonable and adequate."

• Noted that a former CIA of-

Dear, Frank Snepp, who wrote the unauthorized book about the fall of South Vietnam, had signed a pledge not to disclose classified material without CIA clearance and later reaffirmed this pledge before disavowing it in publishing the book. Mr. Carter said that the government was prosecuting Mr. Snepp because of this failure to honor his written word and because "it would prove very devastating to our nation's ability to protect ourselves in peace or war and to negotiate on a confidential and successful basis with other government leaders."

2 Killed, 30 Hurt In Jet Accident At Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, March 2 (NYT).—Two passengers were killed and 30 injured yesterday when a jetliner ran off the end of a runway and burst into flames at Los Angeles International Airport.

The pilot managed to stop the plane 150 yards from a gasoline storage area at the end of the runway.

The Jumbo jet, departing for Honolulu, suddenly listed to the left when two of the four tires blew as it was about 5,000 feet into its takeoff run. Moments later, the left landing gear collapsed and the left wing crashed into the ground, rupturing fuel tanks and causing the plane to catch fire.

There were 130 passengers and 14 crew members aboard the plane. The passengers said that Capt. Hersche helped evacuate the injured. Some passengers jumped from the plane with their clothes on fire. Despite the intense flames that gutted the left side of the plane, most escaped safely.

Officials said that the skill of Capt. Hersche, who has been with Continental for 33 years, in stopping the plane probably saved many lives.

By Johnson From Rusk, McNamara

A-Data on Israel Said Hidden in '68

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON, March 2 (NYT).—President Lyndon B. Johnson was informed by the CIA in 1968 that Israel had nuclear bombs and instructed the agency not to tell his secretary of state or secretary of defense, according to a former top official of the CIA.

The statement that Johnson for some unspecified time had ordered that two of his top foreign affairs assistants be kept ignorant of such a major development was made by Carl Duckett, a former CIA deputy director for science and technology.

Mr. Duckett's remarks apparently were made public inadvertently in a 550-page report by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission concerning what the NRC knew or did not know about possible thefts of nuclear material that could be made into atomic bombs.

A committee spokesman said the "mistake" occurred late last week when the NRC sent the House Interior Committee 30 copies of an unclassified version of the lengthy report from which Mr. Duckett's four-page interview was supposed to have been clipped. In a copy made available to an environmental group, however, a page of Mr. Duckett's interview had not been removed by the NRC.

Weapons or Components

It has previously been reported that the U.S. government believed that, as of about 1968, Israel possessed nuclear weapons or components to build them quickly. The Israeli government has repeatedly stated—as it did again yesterday—that "Israel will not be the first country to produce nuclear weapons to the Middle East."

Last month, for example, the CIA disclosed a 1974 assessment that Israel had already armed itself with nuclear weapons, partly with uranium it had obtained "by clandestine means."

But Johnson's immediate response to the first unclassified intelligence statement that Israel had atomic weapons has not previously been discussed by any high official of his administration. Johnson died in January, 1973.

During the interview with the NRC, Mr. Duckett said the "CIA had drafted a national intelligence estimate on Israel's nuclear capability in 1968. In it was the conclusion that the Israelis had nuclear weapons."

Shows to Helms

Mr. Duckett, who headed the CIA science and technology section from 1967 to last year, said he showed the estimate to Richard Helms, then director of the CIA.

"Helms told him not to publish it and he would take it up with President Johnson," the report said. "Mr. Helms later related he had spoken to the President, that the President was concerned, and that he had said: 'Don't tell anyone else, even (Secretary of State) Dean Rusk and (Secretary

of Defense) Robert McNamara," Mr. Duckett recalled.

Mr. Helms, in response to an inquiry, said yesterday that he did not recall the events described by Mr. Duckett. "I don't say they didn't happen. I just have no recollection of them," he said.

Walter Rostow, now a professor at the University of Texas, and in 1968 a special assistant to Johnson for foreign affairs, also said he had no memory of the events described by Mr. Duckett. Neither Mr. Rusk nor Mr. McNamara could be reached for comment. The CIA declined to comment.

Two References

The page from the NRC report concerning Mr. Duckett's testimony contained statements about how the CIA determined that Israel had nuclear weapons and two references, one indirect, to specific occasions when the CIA

believed Israel had physically obtained nuclear material.

Besides other evidence, for example, Mr. Duckett said the CIA had "information such as a tape of bombing practice done with A-4 aircraft that would not have made sense unless it was to deliver a nuclear bomb." This was an apparent reference to a special maneuver named "Barnes" that was made when they are used to deliver nuclear weapons so that the planes are not destroyed by the explosion.

Another statement ascribed to Mr. Duckett was that "a shipment of 300 tons of nonenriched uranium from Argentina had been diverted to Israel through a West German cut-out. This appears to be the first firm confirmation of earlier unclassified reports that Israel in 1968 somehow obtained 200 tons of uranium ore from a freighter going from Antwerp to Genoa, although the uranium allegedly was from Zaire."

Cubans' Role in War Zone Acknowledged by Ethiopia

(Continued from Page 1)

a news conference in Nairobi this week that he had been ordered to the Ogaden war front by President Mohammed Siad Barre to be "eliminated." He said Mr. Siad Barre suspected him of belonging to a group of Rome-based Somali dissidents plotting to overthrow the President.

Quoting a Foreign Ministry spokesman, the Somali radio said today that Mr. Douale initially had been ordered home from Kenya to face charges of embezzling the Nairobi Embassy's funds.

Paratroops' Use Reported

MOGADISHU, March 2 (Reuters).—Cuban and Ethiopian paratroop units have for the first time dropped behind Somali lines to disrupt communication and supply lines. Somali guerrilla leaders said today.

Officials of the Western Somalia Liberation Front said their forces wiped out paratroopers who landed in two drops on about Feb. 24 near the Somali border.

They said the mixed Cuban and Ethiopian force included tank crews, and armored vehicles and tanks were also dropped by parachute.

Carter Warns Russia SALT Imperiled by Ogaden War

(Continued from Page 1)

invade Somalia, even to pursue Somali invaders who have sought to wrest the Ogaden desert area from Ethiopia.

The President noted that, because Somalia is the invader, the United States would not send U.S. weapons to the Somalis or to permit third countries who purchased American weapons to transfer those arms to the Somalis. He called this policy "completely accurate."

He said that Soviet "overarming" of the Somalis and now of the Ethiopians, plus the Ethiopian refusal to send U.S. weapons to the Somalis or to permit third countries who purchased American weapons to transfer those arms to the Somalis, was "a serious threat to peace in the Horn area of Africa."

He said the United States was basing its policy on three principles which he trusted that the Soviets "will honor." These, he said, are:

• "Soviet withdrawal from the territories they occupy in eastern Ethiopia in the Ogaden area."

• "The removal from Ethiopia of Cuban and Soviet troops."

• "A lessening of the tensions that exist between those countries (Somalia and Ethiopia), and the honoring of the sometimes arbitrarily drawn international boundaries in Africa."

Moscow's "violating of these principles would lessen the confidence of the American people in the peaceful intentions of the Soviet Union and would make it more difficult to ratify a SALT agreement," a comprehensive test-ban agreement, if concluded, and therefore the two are linked by the actions of the Soviets," Mr. Carter said.

When the Carter administration took office, it rejected the geopolitical concept of "linkage" invoked by former President Richard Nixon and his secretary of state, Henry Kissinger.

Policy Change? However, Mr. Brezhnev's statement yesterday and Mr. Carter's comments today caused some capital observers to wonder whether the administration has dropped this policy, at least on developments in the Horn of Africa.

Yesterday, White House press secretary, Jody Powell, said the comment of Mr. Brezhnev "not only reflects the President's viewpoint but reiterates simply a statement of the facts of life."

And at the State Department, spokesman H. R. Hodge said that "as a matter of a sort of inevitable political effect," Soviet actions in the Horn will "have a spillover effect in Congress and in the nation as a whole."

President Carter said today that he wanted to encourage the resumption of direct negotiations

Eight U.S. Envoys Confirmed by Senate

WASHINGTON, March 2 (UPI).—The Senate confirmed eight ambassadorial nominations yesterday, including those of Robert McCloskey as ambassador to Greece and Galen Stone as ambassador to Cyprus.

Also approved as ambassadors were: Arthur Tenken for Sao Tome and Principe; Thomas Corcoran for Bangladesh; David Schneider for Bangladesh; Howard Wiggins for Maldives; Herman Cohen for Gambia; and John Condon for Fiji.

It was the first case of any well-known human-rights activist being freed because of the amnesty. Mrs. Lande had been found guilty of damaging state and private property by setting fire to her apartment.

Activist Reported Freed in Russia

MOSCOW, March 2 (AP).—Malva Lande, a member of a Moscow-based Helsinki monitoring panel, has been freed after serving eight months of a two-year term of exile in eastern Siberia, dissident sources reported today.

They said that Mrs. Lande, 58, a retired geologist, had been released under the terms of an amnesty proclaimed in November in connection with festivities marking the 50th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution.



Guenter Sonnenberg

Court Abused By Defendant In Stuttgart

STUTTGART, March 2 (UPI).—Guenter Sonnenberg, a member of the Baader-Meinhof terrorist gang, yelled abuse today at the judges trying him on charges of the attempted killing of two policemen.

"You better shut up, you torturer. You already have the verdict in your pocket," the 29-year-old Mr. Sonnenberg yelled on the opening day of his trial. Mr. Sonnenberg is charged with the attempted killing of two policemen during a gun battle in the south German town of Stungen last May.

An officer was seriously wounded, the other escaped with minor injuries. Mr. Sonnenberg was hit in the head by police bullets.

Life in Prison
Verena Becker, another member of the Baader-Meinhof gang, also opened fire on the officers who found her and Mr. Sonnenberg. She was sentenced to life imprisonment in December.

Shortly after the opening of the trial, about 30 young sympathizers shouted, "Free Guenter" and "Solidarity with the RAF." RAF or Red Army Faction was the name the gang had given itself.

Policemen carried the screaming youths out of the courtroom. Mr. Sonnenberg, who told the court that he demanded to be treated as a prisoner of war, was evicted from the courtroom after yelling at the judges.

The defendant also refused to give his name and other personal data to the court.

"You know well who I am," he screamed.

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One of several persons wounded in fighting in Leon, Nicaragua, between the national guard and civilians is carried away for treatment. Several deaths have been reported.

In Delays Policy Decision

S. Administration Still Split
Indochina-Refugee Issue

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, March 2 — For the third time in as many weeks, the Carter administration yesterday had to cancel an appearance on Capitol Hill to outline policy toward Indochinese refugees because it has

S. Probers
id Immune
Charges

WASHINGTON, March 2 — A senior Justice Department attorney argued before the Supreme Court yesterday that a national investigator who has been uncovering relevant legislative information would probably be immune from civil or criminal action.

Justice Solicitor General Frank Murphy said that the constitutional guarantee that members of Congress "shall not be questioned in any other place . . . for speech or debate in either House" protects Senate and House members from being sued for information they provide to the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration, headed by Rep. Joshua S. Soble, D-Pa.

The major differences concern the rate and number of Indochinese refugees to admit to the United States. Some State Department officials consider the situation in Indochina as it affects the refugees, many of whom are "boat people" which no country will accept, but also in terms of U.S. prestige.

They advocate a major effort immediately that would allow as many as 25,000 refugees into this country even before a new law can be approved next year.

But for legal, budgetary and political reasons, the Justice Department and some other agencies prefer to see a new law approved first, even if it takes another year. They do not seem to see the situation as stark as the State Department.

Domestic Concerns
The Justice Department and several domestic agencies, such as the Domestic Council of the White House, the Office of Management and Budget, and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, are worried about the need to have congressional backing for large increases in refugees, given their concerns about unemployment, welfare, and resettlement costs.

The administration has planned to make its views known first on Feb. 15, then on Feb. 22 and again yesterday, but each time had to inform Rep. Soble that it was unable to testify.

"Once again the administration is not in a position to present the subcommittee a proposal for establishing a long-range policy on refugees," Rep. Soble said yesterday. "We have been waiting for months now for the administration's proposals for handling the refugee situation. We have received nothing in the way of concrete proposals from the administration."

Citizens Group
Rep. Soble did take testimony from the Citizens' Commission on Indochinese Refugees, headed by Leo Cherne, chairman of the International Rescue Committee, and William Casey, former under secretary of state. The commission just completed a fact-finding trip to Southeast Asia.

Mr. Cherne called on the United States to adopt a coherent and generous policy of admitting Indochinese refugees over the long run.

Since the fall of Saigon in April 1975, the United States has admitted or given approval to the admission of 172,000 Indochinese refugees—22,000 during the Carter administration.

Mr. Soble said that the government's personnel system has become a tangled web of complicated rules and regulations that impedes good management.



In Madison, W. Va., a coal miner burns a copy of the proposed contract to signify his disapproval.

Marshall Warns U.S. Prepared
To Act Swiftly to End Coal Strike

WASHINGTON, March 2 (UPI)—Labor Secretary Ray Marshall warned yesterday that the government will be prepared to act immediately to end the 12-week coal strike if miners reject a proposed settlement in secret voting this weekend.

He said that chances of resuming negotiations in such circumstances are very slight, and added that rejection would be followed swiftly by a request for a back-to-work injunction under the Taft-Hartley Act and perhaps by temporary government seizure of the mines.

"We will be prepared to do something as early as Monday," Mr. Marshall said. Coal operators and the United Mine Workers reached a tentative agreement Friday under threats by the White House of both injunction and seizure.

The same options as we had before are still there," he added, although he later said that the administration's plan will reject negotiations with Congress, implying that some change is possible.

Last week congressional leaders signaled that they would respond quickly and favorably to a presidential request for authority to seize the mines, but that was before the Bituminous Coal Operators Association capitulated to government pressure to accept the UMW's "bottom-line" demands.

Carter Announces Proposals
For Revamping Civil Service

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP)—President Carter announced today his proposals to restore flexibility to the Civil Service system, saying that it "will be the centerpiece of government reorganization during my term in office."

The proposals would end most automatic pay raises for government supervisors making more than \$20,000 a year and make it easier to fire inefficient workers.

The President, in a luncheon address at the National Press Club, said that revision of the Civil Service system is the most important step to be taken in fulfilling his campaign promise to make the federal government more efficient.

He said that his proposals "represent the most sweeping reform of the Civil Service system since it was created nearly 100 years ago."

Mr. Carter said that the government's personnel system has become a tangled web of complicated rules and regulations that impedes good management.

The sad fact is that it is easier to promote and transfer incompetent employees than to get rid of them," he said.

One proposal would institute incentive pay for 72,000 federal managers in grades 13 through 15. Their salaries range from \$26,000 to \$47,000 a year. Pay raises are now virtually automatic.

Mr. Carter said that incentive pay "is a far more attractive and sensible acknowledgment of merit than the silver water carafes and thicker carpets that pass for recognition today."

Mr. Carter's proposals, which require congressional approval, also would create a special unit to deter retaliation against "whistle-blowers" in government and would end hiring and retention privileges now granted to able-bodied World War II and Korean conflict veterans.

It also would set up an elite corps of 9,200 top-level managers who would give up their present job tenure in return for the right to compete for salary bonuses of up to 20 per cent of salary.

U.S. Weighs Canceling Pact on Air Travel With Britain

By Richard Witkin

NEW YORK, March 2 (NYT).—A source in the Carter administration said yesterday that the White House was hardening its position in the air-fare dispute with Britain and that the administration was considering renouncing the British-U.S. air pact signed last summer.

Administration officials briefed the aviation industry during the day on the White House's newly articulated international aviation policy, which underlines the deepening dispute with Britain. The policy, expected to be formally promulgated soon after industry comments are received in the next week or two, calls for low maximum competition on routes and greater flexibility on charter services.

The dispute with Britain reached a critical point Tuesday when, because the governments could not agree on the fares to be charged, Braniff Airways had to cancel yesterday's scheduled start of air service between Dallas-Fort Worth and London.

Retaliation Expected
The White House was reported to have received the draft of an order yesterday under which the United States is expected to retaliate for the Braniff delay by suspending the Houston-London service started in December by British Caledonian Airways, a privately owned British scheduled carrier.

The Civil Aeronautics Board said today that it asked President Carter to halt British Caledonian flights to Houston if Britain refuses to let Braniff charge cut-in-fare between Dallas and London, United Press reported.

The board also asked Mr. Carter to approve an order forcing British Caledonian to reduce its fares to cut-rate levels for a year under any circumstances.

Mr. Carter said at a news conference today that the request had not yet reached his desk, but that he would "act immediately" when he received it.

"When the CAB gives me a report and a recommendation, the chances are that I would honor it," Mr. Carter said.

The differences over Texas-London fares are only one aspect of the British-U.S. dispute. The two governments are also at odds over this country's efforts to ease limitations on low-cost charter flights. Because of the cumulative effect of the various disagreements, the White House is said to be considering renunciation of last summer's air pact, called Bermuda II. Such a renunciation would not take effect for a year, however.

The disclosure that the White House position on air-travel relations with Britain was hardening was offered by a knowledgeable administration official who was reached by telephone and was

asked what was likely to happen next in the deepening dispute. He declined to be identified.

The official was emphatic in noting that the dispute was not just over fares on the projected Braniff transatlantic service but also over the protracted deadlock on charter flight. The Carter administration wants to eliminate some of the restrictive rules governing such flights.

"The two things are beginning to be more than the administration is willing to swallow," the official said.

It was not precisely known what diplomatic efforts were being made behind the scenes to resolve the key issues. Formal negotiations on charter rules and air fares that were recessed without progress last month are scheduled to resume in Washington Monday.

The threat to the Braniff service, planned under terms of the Bermuda II air pact, arose last month when Britain's aviation regulatory agency turned down Braniff's fare proposals. They were at levels significantly below what passengers between Texas and London have been paying on

one-stop flights by way of New York or Miami.

Rather than delay starting its service to London, Braniff submitted a new fare package at levels that the British had said they would approve. But the U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board refused, at least for the present, to go along.

Passengers who had been booked on the nonstop Braniff flights that were supposed to begin yesterday were offered other one-stop accommodations with a change of airline in New York or Miami.

Over Fare Dispute

Hawaiian Tremor Cited

Seismic Waves Found to Be Early Quake Alert

By George Alexander

LOS ANGELES, March 2 — There were indications 1 1/2 years earlier that an earthquake that shook Hawaii in November, 1975, was developing in a highly localized subterranean zone.

Those indications, reported by a University of Colorado graduate student, Aron Johnston in Science magazine, were the slight slowness of seismic waves from distant earthquakes as the waves passed through the region where the tremor eventually erupted.

The finding is regarded by seismologists as an important contribution to the study of earthquake prediction.

As Mr. Johnston interpreted it, the slowing in the velocity of the waves recorded at the Hawaii station indicated that the subterranean rock layers in the immediate vicinity of the station were undergoing stress. The epicenter of the November, 1975, tremor was later calculated to be less than 3 miles from the station.

First Instance
Velocity changes in distant waves (called "teleseisms" by geophysicists) have been observed in other earthquakes around the world. But according to Mr. Johnston, the 1975 Hawaiian event was the first observed instance of this phenomenon associated with a

type of earthquake known to scientists as "normal."

In this kind of earthquake, the land on one side of a fault line drops relative to the land on the opposite side. It is a gravity-controlled slumping, Mr. Johnston explained, and is probably related to the accumulation of mass on the island from cone of volcanic eruptions.

Mr. Johnston noted the velocity variations in the seismic waves with instruments which the U.S. Geological Survey had installed on Hawaii to monitor two of the island's volcanoes, Mauna Loa and Kilauea.

The instruments, housed in three different stations in the center of the island and along its southeastern shore, recorded the arrival times of pressure waves radiating from the Piihi and Tonga island chains in the South Pacific, about 3,000 miles from Hawaii.

When he analyzed the data from earthquakes before the November, 1975, earthquake, Mr. Johnston discovered that the waves from the Piihi-Tonga tremors were arriving at one station a little later than at the other two stations.

According to Mr. Johnston's analysis of the data, stress in the subterranean zone began to reveal its presence early in 1972. That was when the velocity of the Piihi-Tonga teleseisms could be first noticed to be slowing, by about a tenth of a second.

The slowing reached a maximum of about a quarter of a second in 1973 and then slowly began returning to normal, pre-1972 levels by the end of summer, 1975. The Hawaiian earthquake occurred on Nov. 30, 1975, with the epicenter quite close to the village of Kalapana.

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Abortion Clinics in U.S. Face Growing Violence Campaign

By Janet Battaile

WASHINGTON, March 2 (UPI)—Eleven days ago, someone posing as a delivery man walked into the Concerned Women's Clinic in Cleveland carrying a plastic bag and rushed down the hall to an operating room. The bag contained gasoline, which he splashed in the face of a technician, temporarily blinding her. He then doused the room, set it afire and fled.

Everyone escaped and the 20-year-old woman was taken to a hospital, where her operation was completed. Nine other women were sent to other clinics for abortions.

The Cleveland fire, which caused \$30,000 in damage and put the clinic out of business, was the most serious to date of a number

of incidents of violence or vandalism at abortion clinics around the country.

New Location

In a little more than a year, at least five other clinics have been forced to shut or move to a new location because of fire, firebombing or chemical bombs.

Since Feb. 23 of last year, when someone set fire to the Planned Parenthood Clinic in St. Paul, Minn., causing \$250,000 in damage and forcing the suspension of abortion services for six months, fires or bombings have occurred at clinics in Columbus, Ohio; Cincinnati; Omaha, Neb., and

Burlington, Vt. Only in Cleveland did the incident occur while the building was occupied.

At other clinics, there have been repeated incidents of vandalism, as well as threatening telephone calls and increasingly hostile pickets, according to a survey by the National Abortion Rights Action League.

Among the actions taken by some clinics have been the hiring of security guards, arranging for extra police protection, and providing escorts for patients. Others have increased security with new locks. The St. Paul clinic, where an unexploded bomb was found

outside the building two weeks ago, warns its patients that they may face hostile pickets and unpleasant behavior.

In the Washington suburb of Fairfax, Va., the Northern Virginia Women's Medical Center succeeded last week, after more than a year of regular picketing, in obtaining a preliminary court injunction to keep the demonstrators off the clinic's property.

It was a step that Sharon McCann, the clinic's administrator, had hoped to avoid, she said, because she believed strongly in the rights of free speech and assembly.

But on a half-dozen occasions in the last year, she said, the pickets barged into the clinic, harassed the patients and took over the telephones to inform callers that the clinic was closed.

In the latest incident there, on Feb. 11, Miss McCann was thrown to the floor, a co-owner, William Longstrech, suffered a sprained knee, a nurse was injured and a woman, 6 1/2 months pregnant, was "trampled on," according to Miss McCann. The nurse began vomiting and had to be given emergency treatment at the clinic.

'Good Faith' Cited

A dozen demonstrators have been arrested and charged with trespassing as a result of these incidents, but two Fairfax County judges have acquitted them on a common-law principle, the "defense of necessity." "They had a good-faith belief," Judge Lewis Griffith said last October in one case "that their actions were necessary to save lives."

The defense of life is a primary goal of the National Right to Life Committee, some of whose members are the most ardent demonstrators at abortion clinics. But the group's president, Dr. Mildred Jefferson of Boston, said, "We are not violent people," and dismissed the picketing as "so much side-show activity."

"Those people who are most visible in organized groups," she said in an interview, "are not the ones who are succeeding in accomplishing our goals. We believe in working within the system, and those who are most successful at that are not in the spotlight. Most people will never know who they are."

No one has claimed responsibility for the fires or bombings at the clinics and no one has been charged. But there is a feeling among some observers that some proponents of the right-to-life movement are growing impatient with the orderly attempts to outlaw abortion.

Two days before the Cleveland fire, the Concerned Women's Clinic was heavily vandalized during the night. "I don't know who did it," said Susan Blythe, a counselor who was there the day of the fire.

She said she did not believe, however, that either the picketing or the violence would deter women from having abortions. "People are still calling regularly," she said, and the answering service is referring them to other clinics.

"This is not going to make women choose abortion."

That attitude seems to be borne out by the statistics at the St. Paul Clinic, where despite the fire a year ago, the recent discovery of a bomb, the daily picketing and vandalism, there has been an increase during the last year in all the services it offers, from abortion to community education programs, according to Jane St. Paul, executive director of Planned Parenthood of Minnesota.

He said women had been escorted by pickets, chased in the parking lot and verbally abused. In addition, he said, the lives of two board members' children had been threatened, and vandals had repeatedly thrown garbage against the building and had twice smashed the outside locks with glass. Still, he said, patient service programs had increased by 10 per cent within the last year and private donors had more than doubled.

The same is not true for the Northwest Women's Center of Columbus, which has been operating out of a doctor's office since a fire on Jan. 8 caused \$200,000 in damage. The Columbus police say it was arson, but have no suspects.

Vienna Hospital Fire

VIENNA, March 2 (Reuters)—A woman died and 115 patients were trapped for more than an hour when fire broke out in the psychiatric wing of Vienna's General Hospital last night. A police spokesman said a Hungarian refugee who had been a former patient in the wing had confessed to starting the blaze to draw attention to his request for Austrian citizenship.

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S. Korea Seeks Shifting Bids For Reactor

May Ask European If Loan Hitch Arises

By Anthony J. Parisi

NEW YORK, March 2 (UPI)—South Korea may switch its proposed new order for nuclear reactors from U.S. to European suppliers because of unacceptable conditions placed on an Export-Import Bank loan needed to finance the plants, according to government sources quoted today in a Seoul newspaper.

The sources referred to comments by Sen. Adlai Stevenson, D-Ill., head of the Senate Banking Subcommittee on International Finance, who said that he wanted to see South Korean officials to testify at a congressional hearing on alleged Korean influence in Washington before he would support the loan.

The Korean Ministry of Economy and Resources announced three weeks ago that it was switching its order for two Westinghouse Electric Corp. and the Combustion Engineering Co. reactors to supply the two megawatt reactors, which bring to six the total nuclear power plants in the country. A dozen foreign companies had been interested in building the plants, including Framatome of France, Kraftwerk Union of West Germany and a branch of the Korean government. It is a commercial matter involved in the competition.

\$500-Million Loan

The newspaper, the Korea Herald, quoted unidentified sources at the Energy and Resources Ministry as saying that the Korean government was coming to the change because it feared difficulty in obtaining \$500-million loan from the E.I. Bank. The reactors are estimated to cost nearly \$1 billion.

Westinghouse refused to comment on the incident except to say "This development represents a dispute between a branch of government and a branch of Korean government. It is a commercial matter involving Westinghouse."

Governor of Bank of Spain Is Reported to Quit His Post

Is Reported to Quit His Post

MADRID, March 2 (UPI)—In one of several signs of mounting pressure on the government of Premier Adolfo Suarez, sources at the Bank of Spain reported today that its governor, Jose Maria Lopez de Letona, has resigned.

The sources said that the bank's board of directors has been called into a special session tomorrow to be informed of the government's choice of a new governor.

The Suarez Cabinet, meanwhile, met at the Premier's residence. Sources close to the government said that the meeting was discussing various aspects of the economy and a defeat suffered by the government in parliament yesterday.

They said that the Cabinet's agenda also included questions of public order, such as a series of bombings yesterday by Basque terrorists against a company that is building two nuclear power plants and the attempted takeover of land by jobless farm laborers in the southern region of Andalusia.

Mr. Lopez de Letona's reported resignation took place less than a week after Economics Minister Enrique Fuentes Quintana quit his post.

Monetary Restraint

Both he and Mr. Lopez de Letona were committed to a policy of monetary restraint, with a ceiling of 17 per cent in the growth of money supply. Both had repeatedly disagreed with other members of the Cabinet, especially Vice-Premier for Political Affairs Fernando Abril Martorell.

Mr. Fuentes Quintana's resignation last Friday sparked a major Cabinet reshuffling. Mr. Abril Martorell was appointed new economics minister. Mr. Suarez also picked four other new ministers in an effort to forge a more unified economic team.

The way Mr. Suarez made these changes sparked a surprise debate in the Cortes late yesterday. For the first time in the six-month history of Spain's democratic parliament, the opposition parties defeated Mr. Suarez's minority centrist government in a vote.

The opposition of the right and the left passed by a lower house vote of 139 to 4 with 134 abstentions—a joint motion criticizing the government for giving an "insufficient" explanation of the Cabinet shake-up.

The motion did not involve the issue of censure. It provided that in the first plenary session of the lower chamber next month.

Police Report Finding Of Schleyer 'Prison'

KARLSRUHE, West Germany, March 2 (AP)—West German officials confirmed yesterday that they had found a house near Cologne where they believe slain industrialist Hannu-Martin Schleyer was held by kidnapers last fall.

The mass circulation tabloid Bild Zeitung reported in yesterday's editions that police had been watching the house for weeks in case the kidnapers returned. But officers gave up the surveillance after the suspected kidnappers wrote the landlord that they no longer needed the house, the paper said.

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NOTICE OF INTERNATIONAL TENDERS No 9-78 ORSI

The Office for the Agricultural Development of the Souss-Massa Region is launching a Notice of International Tenders for the following:

- Acquisition of 15 wheeled tractors, with 165 horse-power, related equipment as well as harvesting and crop treatment materials.
- The deadline for submitting offers is set for April 17, 1978.
- An advance payment representing 20,000.00 DHIS (twenty thousand Dirhams) is required.

Tender files will be issued by the head office of the "Office Régional de Mise en Valeur Agricole du Souss-Massa", Rue de Administrations Publiques, B.P. 21, Agadir (Bureau des Marchés) against payment of a check or money order drawn in the name of "Agent Comptable de l'O.R.M.V.A. S.M.". These tender file will also be forwarded by mail upon request.

SOCIETE TUNISIENNE DE L'ELECTRICITE ET DU GAZ INTERNATIONAL NOTICE OF PRESELECTION FOR TENDERS

The Société Tunisienne de l'Electricité et du Gaz (STEG) is in the process of realizing the following equipment program:

- Construction of high-voltage lines totalling 300 km.
- Reinforcement of 22 existing stations (high and medium voltage).
- Creation of new stations (high and medium voltage).

An international tender notice for the construction of these works will be launched within the next few months and will include the following lots:

- Lot No. 1: civil engineering stations.
- Lot No. 2: assembling and testing of stations' equipment.
- Lot No. 3: manufacture and assembling of lines' towers.
- Lot No. 4: construction of lines.

The equipment material necessary for the electric installations will be supplied by STEG. Work is expected to start during the 4th quarter of 1978, and the equipment will go into operation in stages between 1979 & 1981.

Contractors desiring to submit their bids may obtain the preselection documents by applying—directly or through the mail—at the following address:

Société Tunisienne de l'Electricité et du Gaz Département de l'Équipement 38 Rue Kemal Ataturk, Tunis.

Offers to the present notice must be forwarded no later than Monday, March 27, 1978.

U.S. Also Expresses Anxiety

Nuclear Plans, Army Buildup Troubling Iraq's Neighbors

BAGHDAD, March 2 (WP).—Iraq's neighbors and the United States are watching with concern two recent developments in this radical Middle Eastern country: Expansion of its army and construction of a nuclear research center.

The expansion of the army coincides with an Iraqi drive to increase mechanization of the Soviet-supplied armed forces, officials here said. Moscow recently agreed to sell Iraq its latest T-72 military transport jet. Iraq has also ordered 36 Mirage F-1 fighters from France and has expressed interest in the new Mirage 2000, sources said. It has also bought new tank carriers.

The nuclear research center, currently under construction by a French consortium on the outskirts of Baghdad, is said to be designed for peaceful uses. Diplomatic sources said, however, that the Israeli, Iranian and Syrian governments are worried. U.S. officials in the Middle East also have expressed some anxiety about France's apparent intention to supply highly enriched uranium, which can be used to make nuclear weapons, for a 70-megawatt experimental nuclear reactor to be installed in the \$375-million project.

"Necessary Precautions"
French officials insist that France has taken "all the necessary precautions" to prevent diversion of any materials for atomic weapons, and that Iraq has agreed to UN International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards as part of the deal.

The French officials also argue that the sales of the research center and the Mirages are in the West's interest since they can help to keep Iraq away from the Soviet Union, which supplied this country with a small research reactor more than 10 years ago.

Miller Approved By Senate Panel

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP).—The Senate Banking Committee voted 14 to 1 today to recommend that the Senate confirm the nomination of William Miller to a four-year term as chairman of the Federal Reserve Board.

The committee's chairman, Sen. William Frankel, D-Wis., cast the only vote against the 52-year-old industrialist, saying he felt Mr. Miller is unqualified by experience to be the nation's top central banker.

Mr. Miller, board chairman of Textron Inc., a major U.S. conglomerate, survived a six-week investigation of an alleged hostile bid by one of his companies to acquire an Iranian general. If confirmed, Mr. Miller will succeed Arthur Burns.

Hanoi Chief in Sri Lanka

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka, March 2 (UPI).—Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong arrived here from India today for a four-day official visit.

"We worked a long time on the safeguards and on the whole package of deliveries," said a French official familiar with the nuclear project. "France has no intention of taking the slightest risk, and everything is covered by the IAEA."

U.S. sources in the Middle East said they believed the safeguards apply more to the "physical security" of the research center than to deliveries of highly enriched uranium.

Such deliveries, they said, would be a cause for concern under any circumstances, in view of the Iraqi government's support for radical Palestinian guerrillas and its hard-line opposition to Israel. Iraq, which has even rejected the Arab "steadfastness front" against Egypt as too soft, also has a long-standing rivalry with Syria and unusually suspicious relations with Iran.

Suspicious Linger
Although Iraq has agreed to the IAEA safeguards, it has not signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. This Iraqi government has given no indication that it wants the atomic bomb, but suspicions linger.

"I'm sure they'd love to have one, and it just sends chills up and down my spine," a Western diplomat in Baghdad said. "France and Iraq signed a contract for the nuclear project in September, 1976. Construction of the research center near this capital has been quietly under way since last May, and is to be completed next spring."

The project's backers charge that the concern expressed by Israel, the main opponent of the deal, is hypocritical since the Israelis are widely reported to have a nuclear weapons capability. Iran, they sources point out, is itself pushing a major nuclear energy program, which includes a French-built nuclear research facility at Isfahan.

On the military side, Israeli officials express growing alarm at the Iraqi creation of a 12th army division.

"This is a buildup which will be directed against Israel," an Israeli official in a neighboring country said. Iraqi troops who joined the Syrians in the 1973 Arab-Israeli war were a force to be reckoned with," he added.

With the development of Iraq's military transport capability, "at any crisis in the Middle East we may face three Iraqi divisions on our border plus air power, which is no joke," the Israeli official said.

For the Iraqis, this feeling of menace is mutual. At a small remote military airport, in the desert near the southern Iraqi town of Basrah, nearly full-sized decoy fighter planes are visible at one end of the landing strip, a sign that authorities fear an air attack.

"The Iraqis feel a long-term threat from Israel and a need to balance their other neighbors' military forces," a Western diplomat here said. "I don't think it's any secret that over the long term they also feel threatened by Iran," he added.



PUSH COMES TO SHOVE—Japanese riot police (in black uniforms) scuffle with helmeted protesters to keep them away from a railway track along which jet fuel is being transported to the new international airport at Narita, 40 miles from Tokyo. Opening of the controversial airport is now scheduled for March 30.

Claude Binyon, Hollywood Writer-Director

NEW YORK, March 2 (NYT).—Claude Binyon, 72, who was writer or director of 36 Hollywood films and who wrote one of the nation's most famous headlines—"Wall Street Lays an Egg"—died on Feb. 14 of a heart ailment in Glendale, Calif.

His 30-year film career began in 1935 with his writing of "The Glorious Lady," which featured Claudette Colbert and Fred MacMurray, and ended in 1964 with "Kisses for My President," which starred Polly Bergen and Mr. MacMurray.

In between, Mr. Binyon's screenwriting credits included "Mississippi," starring Bing Crosby and W.C. Fields; "True Confession," with Carole Lombard, Mr. MacMurray and John Barrymore; "Arizona" with Jean Arthur and William Holden; "Holiday Inn," with Bing Crosby and Fred Astaire; "This Is the Army," the World War II musical; and "Woman's World."

In addition to directing seven films, five of which he had written the screenplay, Mr. Binyon produced one film, composed the music for another and was the original author of three. He worked for Variety from 1925 to 1932, and in October, 1932, after the stock market crash, he wrote one of that paper's most quoted headlines—"Wall Street Lays an Egg." Trying to write fiction and humor for magazines while he worked for Variety in Hollywood, Mr. Binyon neglected his newspaper duties and was discharged. Later, working mostly for Paramount Pictures, he became one of the most highly paid screenwriters.

Philip Ahn
LOS ANGELES, March 2 (WP).—Philip Ahn, 72, one of Hollywood's best-known Oriental character actors, died Tuesday after

undergoing surgery for lung cancer, the Los Angeles Times reported.

In a career that spanned 40 years, Mr. Ahn played more than 370 roles, often appearing as Japanese officers in flag-waving movies in the 1940s. However, he was the son of a Korean patriot, Chang Ho Ahn, who spent most of his life resisting Japanese domination in his country, and died in a Japanese prison camp in 1939.

In recent years, Mr. Ahn's best-known role was that of the wise old Chinese patriarch in the TV series "Kung Fu."

Consuelo Kanaga
NEW YORK, March 2 (NYT).—Consuelo Kanaga, 84, a pioneer-

ing photographer whose career ranged from the 1920s to the 1960s, died Tuesday at the Northern Westchester Hospital Center in Mount Kisco, N.Y.

Miss Kanaga's works are included in the permanent collections of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Museum of Modern Art in New York. Her photograph of a black mother and her two children entitled "She Is a Tree of Life to Them" was included in Edward Steichen's "Family of Man" exhibition.

Harvey W. Patton Jr.
DETROIT, March 2 (AP).—Harvey W. Patton Jr., 63, managing editor of the Detroit News from 1953 until 1965, and later associate editor, died Tuesday.

Rockefeller Award Is Given To Kenyan News Publisher

By Michael T. Kaufman

NAIROBI, March 2 (NYT).—In a mystery thriller published here last year entitled "The Men from Pretoria," the improbable hero is a former child of the Nairobi slums named Scoop Nelson who after studying physics and mathematics at Harvard, returns to Kenya to become a crusading crime reporter.

Scoop Nelson is the creation of an equally improbable Kenyan named Hilary Ng'weno, 39, who grew up in the slums of Nairobi, studied math and physics at Harvard, became a reporter and then a managing editor of one of the city's papers.

But Mr. Ng'weno has outdone even Scoop Nelson. He has established his own publishing empire, which comprises perhaps the only African-owned and managed independent papers and magazines south of the Sahara. These ventures include a highly praised news magazine, a Sunday newspaper and a weekly publication for children—all produced by Mr. Ng'weno and his staff of nine.

The quality and independence of Mr. Ng'weno's publications are remarkable in light of the government controls on the press in black Africa. The Ng'weno publications examine such issues as income distribution, government housing policy, development strategies, tribal rivalries, the economics of tourism and growing unemployment among university graduates.

Receives Award
Now, in a tribute to his work, the 1977 John D. Rockefeller Award of \$10,000 has been given to Mr. Ng'weno. This prize is given annually to men and women under 40 who in the judgment of the trustees of the Rockefeller Foundation have "made an outstanding contribution to the well-being of mankind."

Mr. Ng'weno controls his empire from rented offices where he writes, rewrites, edits and oversees the publication of his creations. He usually works 16-hour days,

but still has time to write mystery stories, make occasional documentary movies and consider establishing a commercial television station.

"When I came to Harvard on a scholarship in 1957 I majored in physics and math even though I always wanted to be a writer," he said. "It was just that it was a challenge. I knew I could understand physics but I knew also I wouldn't be a physicist."

Rises Fast
After four years at Harvard, during which he spent his summers working as a hotel bellhop, camp counselor and babysitter, he returned home to work as a cub reporter on the Daily Nation, one of Nairobi's two morning newspapers. Within four years he became managing editor, but quit "because I found it such a slow process to change existing institutions."

With a cartoonist friend he then founded a satirical magazine called Joe, named for its cartoon-man hero who ponders the follies of Kenya's developing society.

Three years ago Mr. Ng'weno sold his interest in Joe, and with a staff of two began producing a serious magazine on national, continental and international politics. The Weekly Review was written largely by Mr. Ng'weno, and soon won accolades.

With his wife, Fleur, he founded a children's publication called Rainbow, largely, he said, because his own two children had no literature that served their needs. Rainbow uses stories and pictures submitted by its young readers, and is widely used in schools.

Starts Sunday Paper
Two months ago Mr. Ng'weno launched his Sunday paper, the Nairobi Times, which has its own magazine supplement. He is in direct competition with the two established Nairobi newspapers: the Daily Nation owned by Prince

Entranced In Operation? It Takes Gall

WATERLOO, Canada, March 2 (AP).—A surgeon has removed the gall bladder of a patient who hypnotized himself as an anesthetic for the operation, 11 days ago.

Dr. Victor Rausch, a dentist, said while recovering at home that he has been practicing hypnosis professionally for 14 years and had previously undergone minor surgery under hypnosis.

Dr. Maurice Beckham, an anesthesiologist present during the operation in case something went wrong, said: "It was unbelievable unless you were there."

"I decided to have the surgery done this way to demonstrate the potential of hypnosis," Dr. Rausch, 38, said.

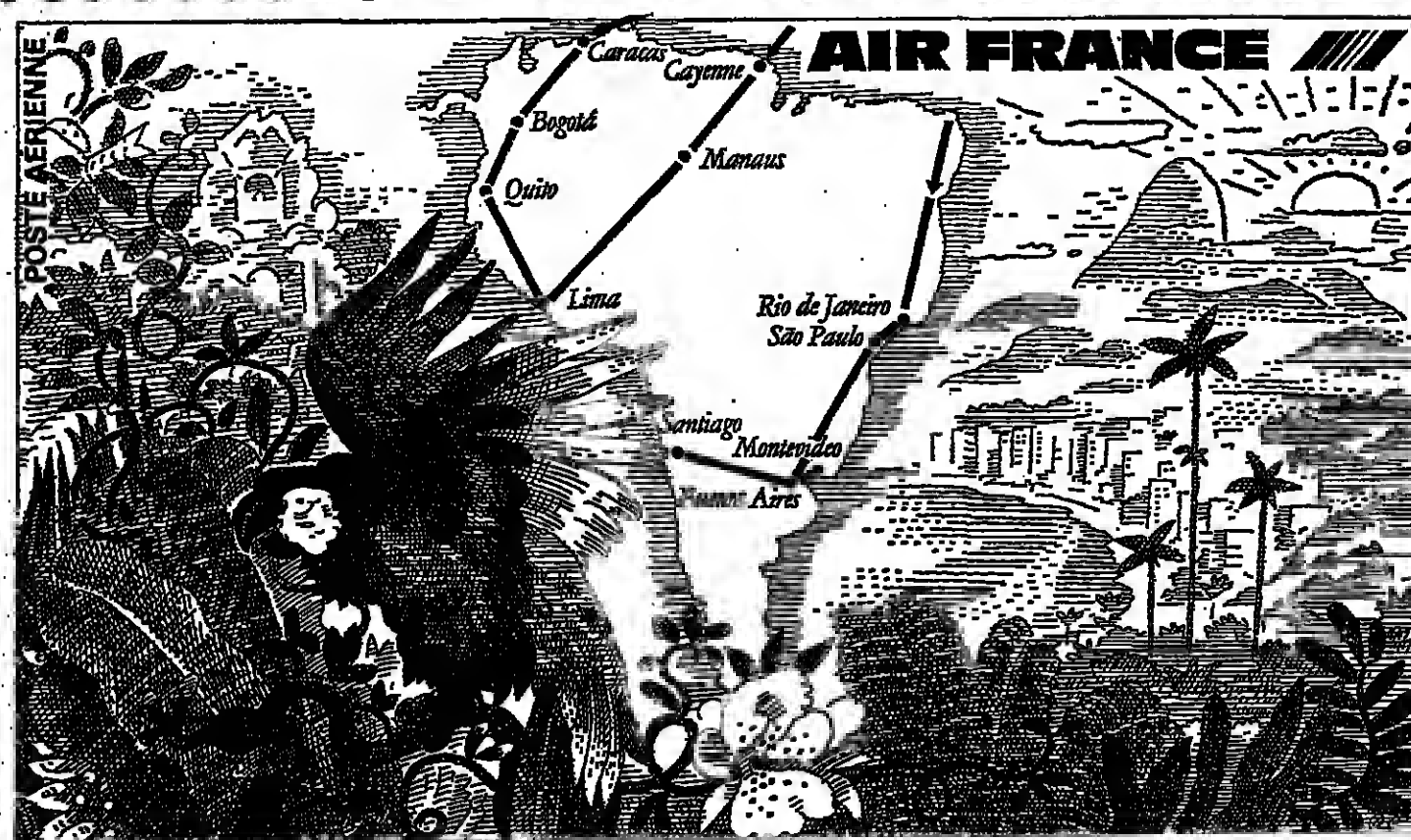
Karim Aga Khan IV, the international businessman and spiritual head of the Ismaili Muslims, and the Standard, owned by the powerful Lomro conglomerate, which has mining interests, breweries and transport companies in many black and white-ruled African countries.

The paper has a circulation of about 25,000 and, like Weekly Review, is aimed unabashedly at upper-class and intellectual circles. It frequently reprints features from the U.S. press.

Mr. Ng'weno says he has been asked how anyone without foreign backing can flourish in Kenya's heady business circles. He has been asked about his U.S. connections and the years at Harvard. He says, however, that he has had no backing from anyone except for loans from the government bank.

Mr. Ng'weno plans to go to New York to receive his Rockefeller award. "I haven't thought about what I will do with the money," he said. "I suppose it will go to pay off some of my debts."

Par Avion.



Air mail. On May 16, 1930, the famed French pilot Mermoz landed at Rio de Janeiro with 130 kilos of mail. The flight from France had taken a total of four days. Thus was the first commercial line between France and South America born. It was the beginning of a great friendship, now almost half a century old. Today, Air France serves 11 major South American cities with a fleet of aircraft uniquely composed of 747's and Concorde's. The journey from France to Rio can now be flown in 7 hours via Concorde, the trip from Paris to Caracas takes only 6 hours via Concorde.

Air France has always been the pioneer of South American air routes. Our newest route, Paris-Manaus-Lima, shortcuts right through the Amazon jungle. When your destination lies in South America, fly there with the experts: Air France. The people who opened a continent to the world.

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Now, who says all banks are alike?

This is the real picture of BfG Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft based on highlights from the latest balance sheet:

	(in billion DM)	1976	1977*)
Total Assets:		26.21	29.95
Total Deposits:		24.60	27.80
Loans Outstanding:		21.54	24.59
Capital and Reserves:		3.6	1.31

*) preliminary unaudited figures as of December 31, 1977

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Needed: Cooperation on Currency

The latest woes of the U.S. dollar seem to have everyone guessing, with the possible exception of the gnomes of Zurich and others who deal in currencies. Switzerland is acutely worried that its franc is pricing itself out of the market, some blame the dollar's fall on the Carter administration, which reportedly thinks a low dollar will accelerate a stubborn Congress into passing an energy bill. And the oil states are seriously talking of raising prices to cope with the weakness of the dollar that is their principal trading unit.

The general assumption that the dollar is underpriced and the Swiss franc and West German mark overpriced suggests that one very important factor in currency dealing is the number of dealers who regard the whole business as a kind of game of Monopoly. The counters—buildings, real estate, currency itself—are only symbols. But the players can make or lose money by betting on the results. Unfortunately, the dollar game is much more than that. It could mean higher petroleum prices—and those have already upset the world economy. It could drive masses of loose currency into the economies of Switzerland and West Germany, something that may sound attractive for those countries, but isn't. The drop in the dollar can affect everything from balances of trade to what a young American soldier in West Germany has to pay to support a wife and children. It is even suggested that the latter be sent CARE packages, which is an ironical shift from what prevailed during the cigarette-currency period of the postwar occupation.

So there must be international cooperation on currency, some system that will relate the exchange media to economic realities, rather than political or speculative games. The Western industrial nations and Japan have the agencies for cooperation—unlike the acute economic nationalism that deepened the Great Depression, there is a sense of common need and opportunity. But there is also a variety of devices that have nationalist or regional goals: quotas, tariffs, fixed pricing. Common Market proposals for diminishing coal imports make one example; the British-U.S. quarrel over air fares is another.

But at least these difficulties can be argued out, balanced off and perhaps eliminated. Treasury Secretary Blumenthal in Washington has said that the U.S. government is in "constant touch with other countries in Europe" to work together to "counteract these disorderly movements" in the dollar. And it might well be that the best way to work together would be to restore a stable currency system, no longer geared, as it once was, to the then dominant dollar, but to some global economic ratio.

This would be far from easy to achieve. But at least it would end a condition in which the gnomes could read too much into, say, some remarks by Count Lambsdorff, the West German economics minister, and play with the dollar as if it were Monopoly money, or foreign-exchange rates become the tools of local politics. Certainly it is worth trying—it could get to the roots of the current semi-chaos in world economics.

Handcuffed in the Philippines

Perhaps because of Congress's tougher attitude toward aiding repressive governments, President Marcos of the Philippines has undertaken some small steps to relax the martial law he imposed five years ago. The most significant is the announcement of an election next month for an interim parliament, the first legislative election since martial law was imposed. Whether the exercise turns out to be a real step toward democracy now depends on whether the opposition is free to conduct an active campaign. The latest signs are encouraging.

The opposition Liberal party, despite misgivings over some of the ground rules, has entered a slate of candidates headed by former Sen. Benigno Aquino, long Marcos's most formidable rival. But he remains in detention, facing charges of subversion and

murder that have dragged on unconvincingly for five years. Aquino petitioned for temporary release in order to campaign, even offering to wear handcuffs and leg irons if needed. But that request has now been denied on the ground that it would endanger national security.

Before 1972, the Philippines enjoyed a quarter-century of vigorous constitutional democracy, a legacy of American rule. Marcos has argued, however, that democracy impeded needed social reforms, which he says have been brought about under his authoritarian rule. The reforms, he claims, have won him wide popular support. If Marcos believes his own claims, he should have nothing to fear from letting Aquino campaign.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other U.S. Opinion

Drugs and the Panama Canal

Illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs is an evil thing, and people who do it ought to be caught and punished.

But it is hard to see what a six-year-old indictment—accusing the older brother of Omar Torrijos, Panama's head of state, of helping to bring 155 pounds of heroin into New York—has to do with the merits or shortcomings of the Panama Canal treaties now undergoing debate in the Senate.

Whether true or false, the accusation has no bearing on what relations between this country and the Republic of Panama ought to be through generations to come.

The strongest allegations that have been brought against Gen. Torrijos himself have been in the language of the Senate investigating committee, reports that were "largely secondhand and of varying reliability," saying he may have benefited financially from such drug trade.

Sen. Birch Bayh, D-Ind., chairman of the committee and a supporter of the treaties, told the Senate "reliable intelligence" showed that the general knew of drug-trafficking by Panamanian government officials "and

did not take sufficient action" to keep his brother, Moises Torrijos, from becoming involved.

But even if there were more damning evidence against the Panamanian leader himself, it would still have nothing to do with the case at hand.

The question before the U.S. Senate is not whether Omar Torrijos and his brother are nice fellows.

It is instead a basic question that splits into these two parts:

- Is it good or bad for this powerful nation to go on controlling a 10-mile-wide swath of real estate across a small Latin American country—over that country's strong objections?

- If it is a bad thing, are the treaties under consideration an acceptable way to start ending it?

The drug matter appears to be no more than a diversionary tactic by those determined to defend the Panama Canal position that California's Republican Sen. S.I. Hayakawa once summarized this way: "It's ours—we stole it fair and square."

—From the Akron (Ohio) Beacon Journal.

International Opinion

Hanoi's Dilemma

So long as Cambodia shows no sign of agreeing to negotiate on the frontier question, Hanoi remains confronted by two unpalatable alternatives. If it accepts the recent situation in which constant skirmish wears away its substance, its tasks of rescuing an already weakened economy will become immeasurably harder. On the other hand, if it decides on ending the conflict by means of a major military operation, its "peace-loving" image in Southeast Asia will have received irreparable damage.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

Mrs. Gandhi's Comeback

Mrs. Gandhi served notice at her press conference in New Delhi that she is making another bid to return to power. She is...

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 3, 1903

PITTSBURGH—One of the greatest floods on record occurred here yesterday through the overflowing of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers. Hundreds of persons were removed from flooded houses, and churches were opened for shelter. Many of the mills bordering the rivers were invaded by the tide, and thus over 40,000 men will be idle for several days. The flood is now subsiding.

Fifty Years Ago

March 3, 1928

LOS ANGELES—John Barrymore, stage and screen star, and Myron Selznick, film agent, stepped out of their characters in front of the Ambassador Hotel today long enough to stage a fist fight, which unfortunately was not shot by the ever-ready cameraman for exhibition on the screen. Barrymore came out with a black eye after he reportedly made a slurring remark about Selznick's nationality.



'Do It. You Won't Get Far in the Khmer Rouge Without a Body Count.'

A Gentle Man's Tragic Isolation...

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON—A few times in his life a newspaper reporter meets a political figure and senses authentic greatness: a magnetic external presence combined with a sense of inner serenity. That happened to me on June 8, 1975, in the South African mining town of Kimberley. I met Robert Sobukwe.

He was despised and rejected by those who held power in his country. He lived in enforced obscurity, unable to travel, his countrymen forbidden to read his words. But there was a power in him that shone through all the petty cruelties of official suppression. It was the power of belief in humanity, its inevitable change toward justice, and those who oppressed him should pray that it will survive his death this week.

Robert Sobukwe suffered indignities that would destroy most of us. As leader of the Pan-Africanist Congress, he was sent to prison in 1960—and his organization was banned—for protesting against the pass laws that bind the blacks of South Africa. When his three-year sentence ended, the Nationalist government passed a law to keep him in detention without any charge or proof of a criminal offense.

For six years he was kept in a stockade on Robben Island—alone, without even the companionship of other prisoners, because he was not formally a prisoner. Then he was sent to Kimberley, a town he did not know, and banned: forbidden to meet more than one other person at a time, to leave home at night or to venture outside Kimberley without special permission.

U.S. Invitation

He was invited to lecture at the University of Wisconsin in 1970 and got the necessary permits to leave South Africa, but the Ministry of Justice would not relax the banning order to let him go to the airport in Johannesburg. Even when he was dying, officials barred doctors and friends to bind them to the rules.

But now, as this showed in Robert Sobukwe. Meeting him, one saw a man utterly at peace with himself—and with his tormentors. He laughed a lot. And when he spoke of some ingenious twist of racial discrimination in South Africa, he would shake his head as if he was amused at human foolishness and say: "Honesty."

I said I thought the Afrikaners who rule South Africa still had a strong sense of having been treated unfairly by the English-speaking whites. "I agree with them," Sobukwe said. "I think there's a lot in that. But then why don't they understand how we feel when we suffer discrimination?" Honest.

Of his detention on Robben Island, he said: "It gave me an opportunity to read." He got a degree in economics from London University by correspondence in those years. In Kimberley, despite the restrictions, he trained as a lawyer and was admitted to practice. And he made a point of

saying that the authorities had treated him with courtesy.

"When I ring the prosecutors about legal business," he said, "I say, 'Sobukwe here,' and they say, 'Yes, meener.' The security chief here has been consistently polite. As human beings, I think that man and I could be friends. I know he has his job. He knows I am a politician, with my views." His view was that whites and blacks have to live together in South Africa. "A neutral society," he said, "that remains my goal. I would make racial a crime, no matter from which side it came—an American civil-rights law."

Whites' Right

But he saw, in 1975, that time was running out for his ideas, that anti-white feeling was growing among blacks. He noted with quiet irony that whites were shocked at expressions of black antagonism: "Until now it has been the white prerogative to hate." He predicted, correctly, that students would lead the way in expressing black feelings, and that they would be suppressed. The government would discount the students' protests, he said, "but they are in fact the barometer of black opinion."

He had no illusion of quick change in South Africa. No easy revolutionary slogans came to his lips. He thought it would be a long, hard struggle to persuade the white minority that its own true interest lay in breaking down the barriers of racial human beings. In the end, he said, as whites felt the pressures of the world, they would find themselves needing "the loyalty of the blacks. That will be the crucial dilemma."

Robert Sobukwe made the same extraordinary impression on many Americans who went to see him in his isolation. Sen. Dick Clark, D-Iowa, who saw him in December, 1976, said after his death: "He was a very gentle man. More than any other person I met in South Africa, he represented what I had read about: that people could still be rational in the demand for change, not bitter. I could hardly understand it—the lack of bitterness."

The tragedy of Robert Sobukwe's isolation and death is for the white people of South Africa more even than the black. By refusing to talk with him, those in power lost what may be their last hope of rational accommodation to change, to humanity. Cry the beloved country.

...And a Tyrant's Historic Success

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON—This century's most prolific killer, and one of its greatest scholars, has been dead 25 years. The Bolshevik died in 1946, but it was a coxswain when Stalin died March 5, 1953. It still reeks of Stalin's spirit.

In the battle for Lenin's mantle, Leon Trotsky, creator of the Revolution and creator of the Red Army, was beaten by the consummate conspirator. Stalin pioneered a new form of tyranny by making the police the central institution of society—police whose primary purpose was not combating crime but arresting people designated by the regime.

Hitler said he had "unqualified respect" only for "Stalin the genius," and Stalin trusted only Hitler. But unlike Hitler, who used radio and pageantry to make government resemble a black mass, Stalin imposed a regime of random terror that had a gray face. In Hitler's Reich, most people were safe if they were docile. In Stalin's Russia, insecurity was pandemic.

Stalin's chosen collaborator was Molotov ("hammer"). Together they pounded a population to dust, atomizing it in order to turn it into concrete, inert and weighty. Stalin created the industrial stew for a modern military machine. It absorbed, perhaps the greatest miscalculation in history—Hitler's invasion of Russia—in June, 1941.

Push to West

British intelligence thought Russia could resist for 10 days, U.S. intelligence for three months. German soldiers carried no winter clothes. But by December the Wehrmacht, which had anticipated fighting fewer than 200 Soviet divisions, had identified 380 enemy divisions. When Eisenhower was saying that the invasion of Sicily would fail if opposed by two German divisions, Stalin was fighting 185 German divisions.

Stalin won the most savage battle in history at a city that bore his name: Stalingrad. He won World War II, and that is why, when he died, the Western border of the Russian empire was where Marx, a century earlier, had predicted that, someday, it would be extended from St. Petersburg to Trieste on the Adriatic.

When Hitler struck, Stalin came ungrinned for 10 days. Then he made his first radio speech to his people. The nation was startled by his thick Georgian accent.

Many men who have regarded themselves as fulfillers of their nation's destinies—Napoleon, Pilsudski, Ataturk, Hitler (who became a German citizen just 15 months before becoming chancellor)—were born outside those nations, or near frontiers. Stalin was another semi-outsider.

Hannah Arendt notes that when Stalin decided to rewrite the history of the Russian Revolution, he did not just destroy the old books, he destroyed their authors and readers—the intellectuals. Stalin believed that Pavlov had found the key to man in the conditioned reflex; by verbal stimuli. According to Prof. Robert Tucker, Stalin's theory was that, of all monopolies enjoyed by the Soviet state, none would be so crucial as its monopoly on the definition of words. The ultimate weapon of political control would be the dictionary.

Stalin ("How many divisions does the Pope have?") had little respect for intellectuals. Yet his regime, although ideologically materialistic, was obsessed with manufacturing definitions and revising dictionaries, an obsession that George Orwell captured in "1984." Khrushchev's horror of West Berlin and Brezhnev's horror of Bohemianism reflected, in part, a Stalinist obsession with the state's monopoly of concepts. And Brezhnev's use of "mental

Claire Sterling From Rome:

Who is going to control the police? There is no dodging this issue... of who is going to cope with... terrorism.

ROME—It is nearly two months since Italy's last government fell, and very little news has emanated from the notables' concave deliberating on the next one. But what they're really gotten down to fighting about is there is no longer much of a secret: If the Christian Democrats and Communists go into government partnership, who is going to control the police?

There is no dodging this issue because it is directly connected to the inescapable question of who is going to cope, and how, with Italian terrorism.

Italy now has a terrorist attack of some kind once every four hours and six minutes a world record. The number has almost doubled in the last year alone, from 1,198 to 2,128, and the attacks have escalated rapidly in ferocity from car-burnings, industrial sabotage and arson with Molotov cocktails to firing bullets into knees and shooting at close range into the faces, heads and hearts of judges, lawyers, journalists, industrialists, politicians, policemen.

The terrorists are not marauders. Both the "black" and "red" kind have clear objectives, diverging at the end but coinciding at a crucial point. Both want to force the collapse of a democratic society to make way for a police state. The "black" terrorists, an offspring of the neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement, would stop there. The "red" terrorists would hope to go straight on from there to the Communist revolution; they believe that the Italian Communist party has cheated them out of. By their reasoning, this party is too far gone in collusion with the so-called democratic forces to be "reconverted." Under nakedly repressive Fascist rule, though, it would supposedly be forced back into the revolutionary role it should have stuck to in the first place.

8-Year Terror

Both sides have been at it for eight or nine years without gaining phenomenal popularity. But where the Fascist bands have come to be, almost universally detested, the red bands are inching ahead.

By far the most organized and effective of about 30 such bands are the Red Brigades, whose cadres are professionally skilled assassins living deep underground. They are very few: Experts say there are only about 800 red and 1,000 black terrorists combined, nationwide. Lately, however, they have been getting invaluable help from a much broader band of radical young "autonomists."

Customarily, these militant leftists have gone in for no more than vandalism, arson, petty bombing, street rioting and shoot-outs with the police. But many have crossed over this year, providing fugitive terrorist killers

with hideouts, tips on police movements, stolen cars, fake license plates and passports. Communist party leaders say 10,000 "autonomists" have thus become "manual laborers" for the Red Brigades. The Interior Ministry puts the figure at 3,000 or 3,000, almost certainly closer to the truth.

The Communists have good reason to overstate this spreading lawlessness, because it is essentially as Italy's new party of order that they are demanding entrance into the government. The long-reigning Christian Democrats, who used to think that this was their own role, are pictured in the Communist press as bumbling incompetents or worse, either unable or unwilling to deal with terrorism resolutely. In fact, Premier Andreotti's outgoing Christian Democratic government was doing rather well in that line. All things considered, and could have done a lot better if the Communist party had kept its promises.

Starting a year ago last month, the Andreotti government proposed to parliament 33 legislative bills designed to help the police and courts close in on terrorists more effectively. Eleven of these were written into the six-party program signed last July in support of Andreotti's government. The Communists themselves were the program's chief co-signers. Yet they have kept every one of those 11 proposals—and 28 of the entire slate of 33—lightly bottled up in parliamentary committee. Not one of the 28 has so much as reached the floor of the chamber.

Though denied those indispensable measures, the police and carabinieri have nevertheless reduced prison uprisings (mostly inspired by the leftist terrorists) from 45 in the first half of 1977 to six in the last half. Six hundred terrorists are in jail, half of them Fascists and half reds, and the latter include every "historic" leader of the Red Brigades.

Obviously this is far from enough to contain Italy's terrorist wave. But Communist entrance into a government majority is hardly likely to contain it either. The proliferating terrorism on the left is not simply provoked by 30 years of Christian Democratic misrule. The Red Brigades most hated targets are the Communists themselves: the traitors to the revolution who must be punished and forced back into the Marxist-Leninist fold. Every time the Communist party moves step closer to direct participation in the government here, it leaves behind more alienated extreme leftists, to whom terrorism seems the last way out.

Sidestepping

All too aware of this, Communist leaders obviously want a tough crackdown on red terrorism. But they want the Christian Democrats to do the dirty work. Together with the Socialists, they are demonstrably unwilling to take direct responsibility for what is already being labeled "brutal repression" in Italian and international leftist circles.

Throughout the negotiations for a new government, therefore, the Communist party has refused even to reconfirm the commitments it made only last July for stiffer anti-terrorist laws. Instead, it maintains that the best and indeed only way to instill the police with the necessary vigor and efficiency is to give them a union affiliated to the Communist—uninfluenced Trade Union Confederation. This is a peremptory, unconditional demand, backed by a semi-clandestine police union already formed and the indispensable assistance of Communist leader Luciano Lama.

The Christian Democrats do not reject a policeman's union, but flatly reject a "class" union identifying the nation's police forces with one special section of the society. What they and the Communists both are actually talking about has little to do with containing terrorism. It is a matter of power at the very nerve center of the state. The clash of wills on this point alone could make or break the next government.

PARIS THEATER

Doleful Ingredients Shaken Into a Cynical Cocktail

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, March 2 (UPI).—Franco Brusati is a versatile actor who often stages his own plays. He also writes and directs motion pictures and his recent comedy about Italian seeking employment in Switzerland, "Passe a Cloccolate," is one of the best films of the season.

"L'Ami, La Fête" (at the Théâtre Michel) is the latest of Brusati's plays. "Le Rose del Lago," which came a bit later, several years ago. At that time, Brusati was still in full force in Italy and the exhibitors of "Last Tango in Paris" were being hauled into court and warrants were out for the arrest of its stars for performing "an immoral show." The misperceptions of movies of the time were being, as was "Playboy" magazine. Under these circumstances, "Le Rose del Lago," with its loose-living and full-mouthed personnel, was quite audacious and was championed as a "breakthrough" for more outspoken dialogue and a more candid view of sex.

A black comedy, it contains a suicide attempt, two accidental deaths, an assassination, and a dose of retarded children. These doleful ingredients are shaken into a cocktail of cynical banter, the cynical exposition being in the spirit of John Gay's "Jingle."

"Life's a jest, All things show it, I thought so once, And now I know it."

The skeptical mockery of appalling happenings derives from the "Theatre du Grotesque." Luigi Chiarelli, in his familiar "The Mask and the Face"—seen twice on Broadway, once in Somerset Maugham's adaptation—exploded the Italian code that requires a man to avenge his wife's infidelity. Brusati, following in Chiarelli's footsteps but never coming within the hazy distance of his forerunner as a dramatist, blows it up again and includes other conventions in his imitative dyming.

Taking in hand the tenants of a Roman apartment house on the day of a public utilities strike, he treats their woes and worries with a sarcastic grin. His chief character is a lazy, lascivious ne'er-do-well, even eager to bend any woman to his will, be it a demented 14-year-old or a prize, bespectacled office slave who, despite her prudish appearance, discourses in gutter terms that would cause a longshoreman to blush. Her tainted vocabulary is soon parroted by the teenager.

On the floor above resides another character, a refined petty gangster who reminisces about the good old days in the America of Al Capone. This morose, intensely jealous of his young wayward wife, suspects that she has succumbed to his beautiful neighbor's lure—and avenges himself in the name of the aforementioned code.

At the Théâtre Michel the bird comedy of comic despair is well played. Jean-Pierre Darrae is the compulsive seducer, a figure so futile that he would take his own life. When he turns on the gas to make his quietus, the stove falls to function due to the cutting of the current. Odette Laure, a comedienne with a unique style, is the rambling mother of an idiot daughter. Mafu Simon impersonates the begoggled bluestocking with the obscene tongue; Jacques Ripol is the ex-hood of American extraction; Amikio Anselme is the imbecile girl; and Daniel Delpeut, appearing first as a half-wit office boy and later as the son who scorns his good-for-nothing father.

Jacques Rosny has directed the stage action in the fashion of a traffic cop, keeping everything on the move and circulating. This lends the bizarre events a lively air, but with the spread of permissiveness, the script is by now a defunct shocker.

"Les Inquiétudes de Monsieur Delumeau" (at the Petit Odéon for a series of 6:30 p.m. performances) is the monologue of a play teacher in retirement as he meditates on his existence, oozing among his toys and objects d'art. The text—a character investigation designed for a one-man show—is by Antoine Gallien and has some shrewd observations and even a sprinkling of wit, but it is principally of note for the excellent interpretation by Roland Bertin as the fussy retiree gabbling with his playthings and object to nerve attacks while philosophizing on his sly evasion of the slings and arrows to which fate is heir.

The overshadowing irony is that while he has sought to escape the aches of ordinary life, M. Delumeau is afflicted with other torments. Bertin, who is also portraying the police prefect in Cocteau's "L'Aigle à Deux Têtes" at the Athénée, is that rarity, a creative performer.

"Betrage Indirect" (at the Théâtre de l'Œuvre) is a dialogue, the first work of a young playwright, Gny Zuberstein. An eccentric drama critic picks up a

Franco Brusati, whose play, "Le Rose del Lago," has been adapted for Paris as "L'Ami, La Fête."



vagabond in the street, installs him in his home and enters into long discussion with his guest. As both men are mythomaniacs, their conversation meanders, but, as students of Grand Guignol psychological delving will immediately guess, the visitor is the host's predestined murderer.

The play, done in two parts, is a bit too long. Its suspense could be heightened with adroit editing, but it reveals considerable theatrical skill, introducing a new character of promise. Jacques Ripol as the strange critic and Yves Tannen as his killer confidante characterizations that endow it with necessary intensity.

An ice spectacle is tracing at

SHARPS AND FLATS

PARIS—Organist Rhoda Scott is featured at the Olympia Theatre March 6. This is the third time that Miss Scott has



Rhoda Scott

played Paris's top music hall, but it is the first time that any instrumentalist has been the feature attraction for a whole week.

Be it Bach, Beethoven, Beethoven, swinging standards or her own compositions, everything she does is right. She displays a talent and a mastery of her instrument that few performers, classical or jazz, can equal.

Dressed in a simple, long, loose-fitting white dress, she captivates the audience from the opening chords. From something like "C'est Si Bon," which becomes a "piece de résistance" to numbers such as "Ebb Tide," Carol King's "You Got a Friend," Beethoven's "Moonlight Sonata" and Richard Strauss's "Thus Spoke Zarathustra," she moves gracefully. She also sings solos, or duets with baritone Larry O'Neill, or just uses

her pleasant voice as a harmonic complement to her instrument. She is a complete musician and on opening night everyone in the hall knew it.

One of the innovations during her present stint will be to "jam" with a different guest artist every night. Saxman Hal Singer is scheduled for Sunday night.

Drummer Victor Jones and guitarist André Condouant ably support Miss Scott, whose next date is at the Lille Opéra on March 10.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE

Portillo Trips Set

MEXICO CITY, March 2 (UPI).—President Jose Lopez Portillo will visit the Soviet Union and Bulgaria in May, and Japan and China in October. Foreign Minister Santiago Rosal announced yesterday.

WINE IN FRANCE

A Remarkable Taste of the 19th Century

By Jon Winroth

PAUILLAC, France, March 2 (UPI).—Château Lafite-Rothschild contains the most ancient collection of bottled dry, unfortified red wine in existence. It goes back to seven bottles of the 1797 vintage and includes others from every good crop since then.

The collection is living testimony to Lafite's position as the No. 1 red wine of Bordeaux and thus, arguably, the best red wine in the world. Whatever the merits of the other first growths—Château Margaux, Latour, Haut-Brion in the Graves and, since 1973, arch-rival Mouton-Rothschild—Lafite was consecrated first among equals by heading the list of premiers crus in the 1855 classification.

That its position was fixed long before that classification is shown by a framed placard in the vestibule of the chateau. It announces the sale on Fructidor 25, Year 5 of the French Republic (1797), of le domaine de Lafite, premier cru du Médoc, et produisant le premier vin de Bordeaux. The estate had been confiscated by the state when its owner, president of the parliament of Guyenne, was guillotined in 1794.

In 1863, Lafite was bought by Baron James de Rothschild for his three sons and is still owned by their descendants, now entering the fourth generation. Baron Elie de Rothschild, 61, has begun turning the reins of active management over to his 38-year-old nephew, Eric.

Last weekend, a tasting for a party of 10 went back to the



Baron Elie de Rothschild and the oldest bottles in Lafite-Rothschild's cellars.

first full year of Rothschild ownership in honor of the new generation. Much has been made in recent years of former second-growth Chateau Mouton-Rothschild, as Baron Philippe de Rothschild finally made his way into the ranks of the premiers crus, where few will deny it belonged. The rivalry between the two Rothschild cousins is very real.

The wines, in any case, are very different. Mouton is a full, powerful wine whose high percentage of Cabernet-Sauvignon grapes give it a characteristic smell of cedar and even mint in older vintages. Lafite grows 70 per cent Cabernet-Sauvignon vines, 15 per cent Cabernet-Franc and 15 per cent Merlot, of which Mouton has only about 5 per cent. The Merlot, a delicate grape whose proportion of the crop ranges from 10 to 25 per cent according to weather conditions, gives Lafite much of its renowned suave elegance.

One Glass Per Vine Although Lafite is the largest of the classified growths with 80 hectares of vines, it produces an average of only 18 hectoliters to the hectare (a little more than half the authorized yield), which works out to 30 centiliters, or one glass, of wine per vine.

Such concentrated production has a lot to do with Lafite's reputation as No. 1. Last weekend's tasting, which included Baron Elie and his wife, Liliane, at the chateau spread over two meals and one morn-

ing's tasting of "young" wines going back to 1953. We were offered an extraordinary opportunity to try old wines against one another.

The first dinner began with a good fourth growth, 1967 Du-hart-Milon-Rothschild. From that we went on to a very well-prepared 1954 Lafite. Deep, slightly brownish-red, it had a rich, fruity bouquet. Still tannic but very elegant, it was a complete, great wine.

The third wine took us 109 years back to an 1869 Lafite. It was unbelievably young for so old a wine. In a blind tasting I would have guessed it to be from the '20s or '30s, old to be sure, but less than half its actual age. It was turning brown but was still very red.

At the first sniff it had an old-wine smell of dry leaves but after a few minutes in the glass it opened into a rich, fruity bouquet.

Coffee Color This was followed by another 1869, a premier cru of Sauternes, La Tour Blanche. It was a dark coffee color with a strong bouquet of vanilla, chocolate and coffee. It was almost like a liqueur, still sweet with a taste of bitter orange. A remarkable wine.

After a century-old Grande Fine Champagne Cognac, we toddled off to bed. The next morning, after a tour of the chateau (wine buildings) and cellars of old wines, we ran through a comparative tasting of younger vintages

from Chateau La Cardonne, a Haut-Médoc, Chateau Duhart-Milon and Chateau Lafite, all Rothschild properties.

The Lafites were all good with one unfortunate exception: The 1974 was hardly worth the name. The 1975 Lafite, on the other hand, was as promising as a wine could be. A deep purplish-red, it had a complex, balanced aroma of great distinction. Although very tannic and hard to taste, it will develop slowly into a truly great wine. The '76, '71 and '53 Lafites were all very good wines, if not quite up to the promise of the '75.

Complex Banquet At lunch we went back to a couple of great old wines: 1949 and 1929 Lafite. My own favorite was the first, deep brownish-red with a complex bouquet mingling vanilla, red fruit jam and tobacco. It was smooth and full in the mouth with excellent balance and structure.

The 1929 was nearly as good, too good in some ways. The color was a very dark brown-red. It had a rich bouquet of jam. The taste was extraordinarily deep, full and smooth. Perfectly preserved, it was almost too voluptuous.

The meal and tastings ended on another premier cru of Sauternes, 1904 Rayne-Vigneau. It was amber in color with at first a honeyed bouquet that soon changed to bitter orange. The bitter orange reappeared in the taste and lingered on long after we had left the table.

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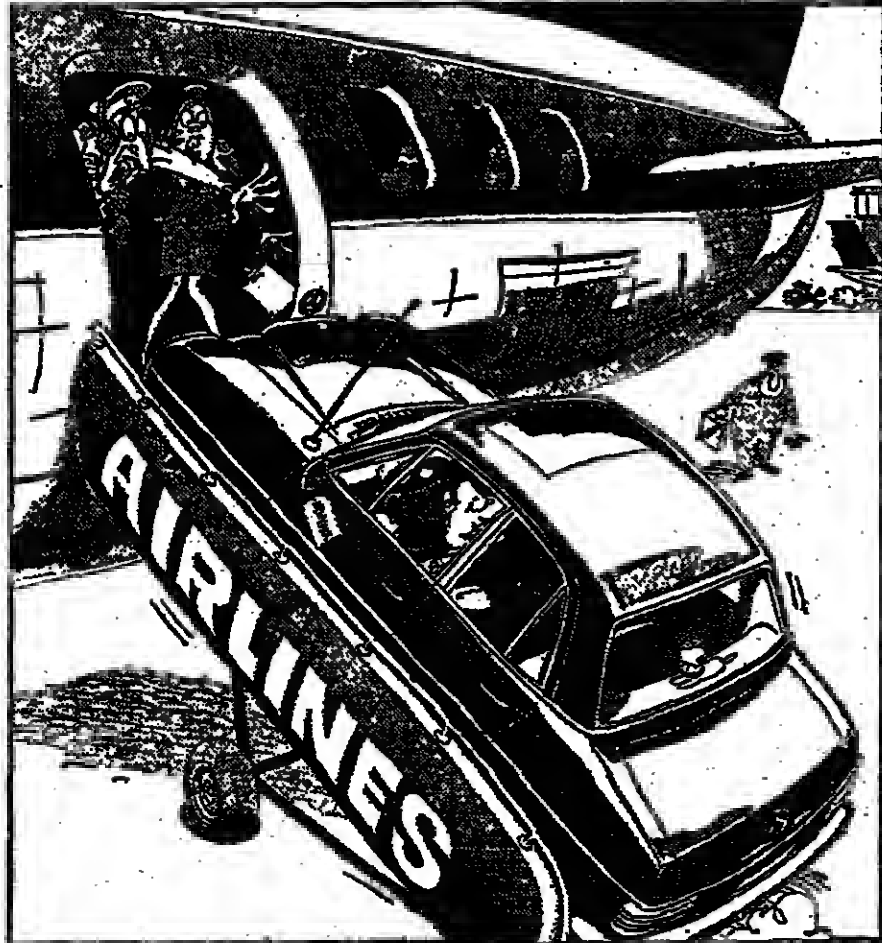
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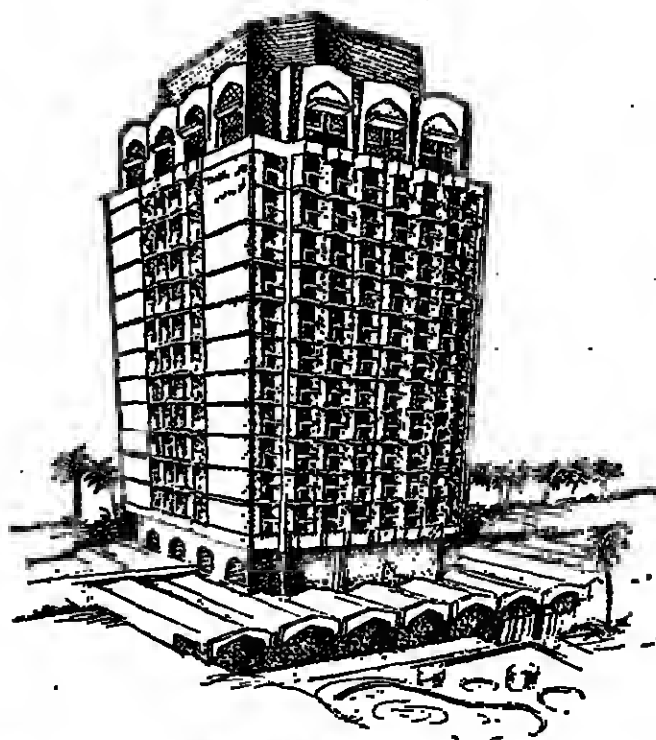
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Dollar Calm Trendless Europe Trade Rate Changes to Be Volatile

GENEVA, March 2 (AP-DJ).—A day of foreign exchange operators and speculators in the money markets today followed a trendless activity that gave the dollar a steady look against the Swiss franc and the German mark, but with a statement came too to affect European dealings. The dollar did not sink today's depths against the Swiss franc and the German mark, but its statement came too to affect European dealings. The dollar did not sink today's depths against the Swiss franc and the German mark, but its statement came too to affect European dealings. The dollar did not sink today's depths against the Swiss franc and the German mark, but its statement came too to affect European dealings.

U.S. Steel Ends Case Against Japan Exports

By James L. Rowe Jr.

WASHINGTON, March 2 (WP).—In a major victory for the administration's new program to restrain steel imports, the nation's largest steel producer yesterday withdrew its charges that Japanese steel makers are selling their products illegally below cost in the United States.

U.S. Steel said, in response to questions, that it reserved the right to restate anti-dumping charges if it felt the system of minimum, or trigger, prices failed to curb below-cost imports from Japan.

It was the first end of an apparent major U.S. case against the Japanese steel industry's intricate and complex trigger price system.

Several other large steel producers—while saying they would give the program a chance—criticized the Treasury for setting the trigger prices too low to help domestic producers.

Privately, however, steel makers say that the trigger prices are high enough to keep out foreign steel.

In the early stages of the program, they concede, U.S. consumers are placing more of their steel orders with American makers than they were last year.

The trigger price mechanism is based on the cost of producing and shipping steel products to the United States from Japan, supposedly the world's most efficient maker.

If a shipment of steel comes in below the trigger price, the Treasury launches an immediate investigation to see if the products are being sold below fair value.

Unlike the normal anti-dumping procedure, such as the type U.S. Steel withdrew yesterday, which may take 12 to 15 months to complete a finding, the Treasury plans to complete its trigger price proceedings within three months.

The new system went into effect Feb. 21 for products that account for nearly 75 per cent of total imports. The remaining trigger prices should be set within a couple of weeks, officials say.

U.S. Steel said that it recognized that the Treasury did not have enough personnel to adequately construct and monitor the vast trigger price mechanism as well as prosecute anti-dumping investigations of the magnitude of the Japanese case.

However, the company said in a statement, if it finds that the trigger price system is not reducing the inflow of low-priced steel imports, it will not hesitate to refile the case if it thinks it necessary.

U.S. Steel also has filed suit to try to force the Treasury to rule that the Common Market violates U.S. countervailing duty laws when it rebates value-added taxes on steel that it exports.

The countervailing duty statutes prohibit government export subsidies. The countervailing duty statutes prohibit government export subsidies.

EMP's Profit Falls Sharply

LONDON, March 2 (AP-DJ).—EMP, Ltd., the company that pioneered development of the X-ray scanner, today reported sharply lower earnings for the fiscal half-year ended Dec. 31.

Post-tax profit totaled \$3.5 million, just over half the year-earlier total of \$16.6 million. Sales were \$443.3 million, up from \$429.4 million.

The decline in earnings was worse than analysts had expected. EMP shares on the London Stock Exchange were trading at 149 pence, down 10 pence from the 159 pence closing last week.

EMP said that adverse trading conditions are persisting and that results for the year ending June 30 will fall well short of fiscal 1977 earnings.

Kloekner Posts Loss
DUISBURG, West Germany, March 2 (AP-DJ).—Kloekner-Werke AG, the West German steel and plant manufacturer, posted a loss of \$6.2 million, deutsche marks for the year ended Sept. 30, 1977, after recording a net profit of \$136,000 DM in the previous year, the company said today.

Turnover totaled 4.1 billion DM, little changed from 1976. Kloekner said that previous year figures were not comparable due to the takeover of the Max-Hütte steel works during the reporting year.

Swiss Bank's Earnings
ZURICH, March 2 (AP-DJ).—The Union Bank of Switzerland said today its net profit rose 33 million francs to 297 million francs in 1977 from a year earlier.

The bank's balance sheet total rose 4.6 per cent to 56.1 billion francs from 52.6 billion francs a year earlier.

The gain in assets put Union Bank in top position among Swiss banks.

U.S. Steel also has filed suit to try to force the Treasury to rule that the Common Market violates U.S. countervailing duty laws when it rebates value-added taxes on steel that it exports.

The countervailing duty statutes prohibit government export subsidies. The countervailing duty statutes prohibit government export subsidies.

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United Technologies to Buy AMBAC

United Technologies, a major manufacturer of aircraft engines, has agreed in principle to acquire AMBAC Industries, a diversified maker of high-technology products, for an exchange of stock valued at about \$210 million. Each AMBAC share would be exchanged for one share of a new series of United Technologies preferred stock which would pay an annual dividend of 3.5 per cent and be convertible into 1.25 shares of United common. Alternatively, AMBAC's shareholders could elect to receive \$48 cash for each common share, subject to a maximum of 48 per cent of the total outstanding shares.

Pressing to Post Loss, Omits Payout

Pressing, the West German mining and raw materials concern, expects to post an operating loss for 1977 as a result of poor results in its metals and construction sectors and has decided to omit paying a dividend for 1977. It paid 7 deutsche marks in 1976. Group sales fell 3.1 per cent in 1977 to 2.56 billion DM from 2.675 billion DM in 1976. Sales in the metals sector fell 6.4 per cent to 1.31 billion DM and construction sales were off 4 per cent to 474 million DM.

Daimler-Benz Auto Sales Up 17%

World group automobile sales of Daimler-Benz rose 17 per cent to 1.1 billion deutsche marks in 1977, boosting the percentage of auto sales to 52 per cent of total turnover, from 48 per cent in 1976, the company reports. Overall sales

rose 8.5 per cent to 2.5 billion DM. Exports rose only 5.5 per cent, and the share of exports in total sales fell slightly to 48 from 47.5 per cent in 1976. Auto production rose 8.3 per cent to a record 401,255 units. No net-profit figures were given, but the company says earnings are expected to reflect the year's overall growth.

Sumitomo Metal Sales Falling

Sumitomo Metal Industries expects sales for the current year ending March 31 to drop below 1 trillion yen, a four-year low, to around 975 billion yen (about \$4.1 billion). Japan's third largest steel mill blames the sagging sales on reduced domestic demand amid the protracted economic pause and slowed exports. President Noboru Inoue says the company will sell about 7 billion yen in owned securities to produce some profit before year end.

Krupp Position Deteriorates

Turnover at Fried. Krupp Hoeschtwerke, the West German steel giant, dropped 5 per cent to 4.5 billion deutsche marks last year while production fell 6.3 per cent to 4.78 million tons. Parent company and group results are still being compiled, but the company says that its overall position deteriorated from a year ago, when the parent company reported a loss of 95 million DM. Krupp says a substantial improvement in demand for steel is not foreseeable because of the low use of capacity utilization in wide areas of German industry, poor order levels and competitive difficulties caused by the appreciation of the mark.

Hunts New Circuitry in Race With IBM

Japan Seeks Secret of Giant Computers

By William Chapman

TOKYO, March 2 (WP).—Japan is engaged in a determined search for the technological breakthrough that could make it the world's leader in the coming era of giant computers.

In a typical display of corporate-government cooperation, five Japanese companies, with the help of a government subsidy, have pooled their best research talent to find the key to making large, marketable computers for the 1980s. So far, the scientists are publicly cautious in their expectations.

Prospective competitors, primarily International Business Machines, are worried. "When this whole country gets behind something, it usually does what it sets out to do," says one foreign businessman familiar with the high stakes involved.

The secret is the development of the very large-scale integrated (VLSI) circuitry which will enable the next generation of computers to perform millions of functions instantly and economically. IBM is believed to be hard at work on the same technology, aiming for the same vast proliferation of giant computers for banking, credit sales, postal work and other fields that the Japanese have in their sights.

The Japanese formula for success goes something like this: Harness industry and government together for a specific product; import the basic technology from abroad; refine it; adapt it through domestic research to reach a higher quality and lower cost; and then, of course, sell it.

Many observers see the formula, which produced from nothing this country's formidable steel industry and played a significant role in Japan's video tape recorder and other electronic marketing successes, at work currently on the computers of the future.

So far, Japanese companies have been relatively successful in holding their domestic market against American competitors. IBM and other foreign companies divide only about 45 per cent of Japan's market, a much lower share than in other countries. But Japan has not been able to obtain the export advantages of countries that it has in related fields of electronics and digital manufacturing. The best available statistics indicate that its companies hold only about 4 per cent of the world market outside Japan.

It was this shortcoming in export that the government set out to change several years ago when the powerful Ministry of International Trade and Industry decided that in the 1980s domestic-made computers should become market leaders around the world. Computers seemed to MITI the type of "knowledge-intensive" industry at which Japan should excel and it views them as a replacement for the electronic exports industries being challenged by low-wage countries such as South Korea and Taiwan. But IBM about the same time announced it would develop its new "future system," aiming toward the fourth generation of computers for the 1990s.

Acting in its frequent role of

midwife to private companies, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry assembled Fujitsu, Nippon Electric and other large manufacturers in what is called the cooperative laboratory, VLSI Technology Research Association, with a subsidy of \$125 million in interest-free loans. The companies would develop the new technology jointly by 1979, but then market the results independently. Much of the basic technology had been purchased in the United States over the years and the rudiments of VLSI circuitry

are common knowledge around the world. The trick is to develop a way of perfecting it for commercial purposes, and that is what the cooperative laboratory in Kawasaki, an industrial suburb south of Tokyo, has set out to do.

The secret they are searching is the ability to etch large numbers of microscopic circuits, called "bits," on the small chips of silicon that are the heart of modern computers. The largest commercially successful computers to date are based on chips with about 16,000 bits etched on them by a photo-light process. Fujitsu has developed an experimental model using up to 65,000 bits, now thought to be the maximum by that process.

The Japanese—and presumably IBM as well—have embarked on lab research using electron beams that would make possible the etching of hundreds of thousands, perhaps a million, or more.

Sumitomo Chemical Net
TOKYO, March 2 (AP-DJ).—Sumitomo Chemical reports that net profit in its fiscal year ended Dec. 31 fell sharply to 1.3 billion yen (about \$5.5 million) from \$5 billion yen a year earlier. Sales totaled 447.3 billion yen for the year against 558.1 billion yen a year earlier.

Wall St. Prices Gain After Midday Weakness

NEW YORK, March 2 (DET).—New York Stock Exchange prices finished with a slight gain today in moderate trading, overcoming some midday weakness. Analysts said investors were encouraged by hopes that a compromise on the deadlocked energy bill may be reached soon.

Also aiding the advance, the analysts said, was a sharp rise reported by many leading retail chains and a survey's findings of a near-record rate of contracts for new construction in January. The Dow Jones industrial average, up 2.88 at 3 p.m., closed at 3,123 at 4:46.45.

Some 740 issues advanced with about 870 lower. Volume totaled 30.23 million shares down from 31.01 million shares yesterday.

Investors continued to worry about further erosion of the dollar in foreign currency markets, awaiting action by Congress on the energy bill.

Market analysts said the market may get a lift tomorrow from the Federal Reserve's report after the close today of a decline in the nation's money supply during the latest week.

A standout loser was International Business Machines, falling 2 1/2 to 249 on heavy turnover. Analysts suggested IBM's operations in France could be adversely affected in the event of a leftist coalition victory in the nearing elections. Yesterday, IBM cut prices 20 per cent on two medium-size computers.

Among other active, Marshall Field jumped 2 1/2 to 23 1/8 and AMBAC Industries rose three to 44 1/8 in busy trading. United Technologies, which rose one to 34 7/8, agreed to acquire AMBAC for stock.

Retailers, reporting hefty sales increases, were mixed. J.C. Penney, which posted a 20.2-per-cent increase, rose 5/8 to 33 1/8. K-Mart eased 1/4 to 15.4-per-cent.

Dutch Trade Deficit
THE HAGUE, March 2 (AP-DJ).—The Netherlands posted a 4.7-billion-guilder trade deficit in 1977 compared with a 1.8-billion-guilder surplus a year earlier, the government said yesterday. Imports rose to 111.9 billion guilders from 104.3 billion guilders a year earlier while exports rose to 107.2 billion guilders from 106 billion guilders.

rise and Sears Roebuck gained 3/8 after posting a 14.9-per-cent jump. F. W. Woolworth added 1/8 to 17 7/8 on a 5.9-per-cent sales increase.

Prices also finished higher on the American Stock Exchange in active trading with the Amex index up 0.36 at 123.06.

Japan Concerns
To Issue Bonds
TOKYO, March 2 (Reuters).—Twenty-one Japanese companies plan bond issues totaling \$665 million during the second quarter of 1977 following \$517 million in 18 issues in the first quarter, Daiwa Securities said yesterday.

These issues include 12 Swiss-franc issues for \$20 million, including eight convertible, all privately placed. Four dollar-bond issues totaling \$175 million are expected, two convertible and two straight, all through public placement in the Eurobond market, Daiwa said.

Daiwa said it was unable to name some companies involved because their issues have not been finalized as to lead managers and other terms. However, those issuing bonds during the quarter include Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries and Industrial Bank of Japan, which plan floating-rate-note issues of \$60 million and \$50 million respectively, and Isetan Co., which plans a 25-million-Swiss-franc straight bond.

Daiwa added that measures taken by the Swiss government earlier this week banning almost all securities sales to foreigners might affect the Swiss-franc-bond issues plans of some Japanese companies.

IMF's Gold Auction
Raises \$72.8 Million
WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP-DJ).—The International Monetary Fund sold \$24,800 ounces of gold yesterday at prices averaging \$181.98 an ounce.

The sale will generate about \$72.8 million in proceeds for a special trust fund for low-interest credits to developing countries. After this sale, the total amount in the trust fund will be about \$1.17 billion.

Russians Query Granaries In Late Shipments by U.S.

CHICAGO, March 2 (AP-DJ).—The Russians are back in the United States talking about grain, faster than coming to place orders. The Soviet delegation came to find out why the more than 428 million bushels of grain they have ordered has not yet been shipped. U.S. grain sources say.

Grain analysts say shipments have been delayed by bad weather and port problems that coincide with the shipping dates the Russians had specified in their contracts. Nevertheless, there is concern the delays may cause the Soviets to cancel some of their orders.

Late Tuesday, the Russians did not meet an 11.2-million-bushel contract, but U.S. grain officials were not reading too much into that.

I.K. Work Stoppages
Rise Sharply in Month
LONDON, March 2 (UPI).—Working days lost due to stoppages in Britain in January totaled 769,000, sharply up from 35,000 days a year earlier, the Department of Employment said today.

The firmness of the strike boosted the figure about 236,000 days, the report noted, and the motor-vehicle sector was particularly hit with 252,000 days lost the month compared with 109,000 a year earlier.

Japan Tariff Cuts
Set for Saturday
TOKYO, March 2 (Reuters).—Japan will cut import tariffs on 11 items by an average 23 per cent on Saturday in an attempt to increase imports and prove trade relations with other countries. The Finance Ministry today scheduled to take effect on April 1.

The ministry said the products covered by the cuts included cotton, color film, wines, whisky and brandy.

Company Profits

Revenue, Profits in Millions

Allied Chemical			
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	707.10	658.50	
Profits	39.10	37.50	
Per Share	1.39	1.34	
Year			
Revenue	2,900.00	2,600.00	
Profits	138.40	128.70	
Per Share	4.93	4.53	

Coca-Cola			
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	880.00	745.00	
Profits	71.23	62.64	
Per Share	0.58	0.51	
Year			
Revenue	3,560.00	3,000.00	
Profits	328.22	290.72	
Per Share	2.67	2.38	

Pittston			
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	354.40	425.90	
Profits	15.70	43.20	
Per Share	0.62	1.15	
Year			
Revenue	1,250.00	1,420.00	
Profits	80.30	145.40	
Per Share	2.14	3.91	

W.R. Grace			
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	1,100.00	1,000.00	
Profits	30.40	28.50	
Per Share	0.80	0.78	
Year			
Revenue	4,000.00	3,600.00	
Profits	140.50	132.70	
Per Share	3.71	3.31	

Westvaco			
First Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue	266.50	227.54	
Profits	10.10	11.85	
Per Share	0.60	0.70	

Capital Spending Seen Up in U.S.

NEW YORK, March 2 (Reuters).—U.S. business expects capital spending this year to increase 14 per cent from 1977, according to McGraw-Hill Construction's department of economic analysis. The plans are 3 per cent higher than predicted in an earlier survey.

The survey indicates business plans to spend \$158.3 billion on new plants and equipment in 1978, up from 1977 estimated expenditures of \$137.5 billion.

Manufacturers now plan to invest \$70.8 billion in new facilities, a rise of 15 per cent from last year and up 4 per cent over last fall's survey results. From the previous survey, non-durable goods industries increased their planned spending by 5 per cent and durable goods producers raised their planned investment by 3 per cent.

Many analysts consider this a likely possibility, because the United States currently has the largest share of the world's exportable grain supplies. But long delays could push shipping schedules back far enough to permit competing producers to fill Soviet and other needs with grain from their next harvest.



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Geographically, too, we work mainly in areas where we have something special to offer. This includes the U.S.A. (our U.S. affiliate, Republic National Bank of New York, is now one of America's 60 largest banks). It also includes a number of

countries which, frankly, many other banks lack the first-hand knowledge to tackle properly.

What's more, we keep our back-office systems running abreast of our business. You don't notice this directly, but it shows up in quicker decisions and fewer errors.

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Trade Development Bank

TDB's experienced, international staff is supported by modern computer equipment and an advanced communications network. These facilities help assure rapid, accurate decision-making and effective service for TDB clients.

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Percent increased 722 638 unchanged 669 573 decreased 5 33 53 low light 18 146 new lows 00 100				Moody's Index (Open 100 Dec 31, 1981) March 1 1982 896.51 @ 162.78 1-Preferential 2-General 3-Bond 4-Residual				Mar 590.50 591.00 592.00 498.00 +1.40 Apr 582.00 590.00 592.00 501.70 +1.10 May 585.00 590.00 592.00 502.40 +1.30 Jun 588.00 590.00 592.00 503.10 +1.30 Jul 591.00 592.00 593.00 512.00 +1.90 Aug 593.00 594.00 595.00 513.00 +1.10 Sep 596.00 597.00 598.00 514.00 +1.10 Oct 598.00 599.00 600.00 515.00 +1.10 Nov 599.00 600.00 601.00 516.00 +1.10 Dec 600.00 601.00 602.00 517.00 +1.10 Jan 601.00 602.00 603.00 518.00 +1.10 Feb 602.00 603.00 604.00 519.00 +1.10 Mar 603.00 604.00 605.00 520.00 +1.10 Apr 604.00 605.00 606.00 521.00 +1.10 May 605.00 606.00 607.00 522.00 +1.10 Jun 606.00 607.00 608.00 523.00 +1.10 Jul 607.00 608.00 609.00 524.00 +1.10 Aug 608.00 609.00 610.00 525.00 +1.10 Sep 609.00 610.00 611.00 526.00 +1.10 Oct 610.00 611.00 612.00 527.00 +1.10 Nov 611.00 612.00 613.00 528.00 +1.10 Dec 612.00 613.00 614.00 529.00 +1.10 Jan 613.00 614.00 615.00 530.00 +1.10 Feb 614.00 615.00 616.00 531.00 +1.10 Mar 615.00 616.00 617.00 532.00 +1.10 Apr 616.00 617.00 618.00 533.00 +1.10 May 617.00 618.00 619.00 534.00 +1.10 Jun 618.00 619.00 620.00 535.00 +1.10 Jul 619.00 620.00 621.00 536.00 +1.10 Aug 620.00 621.00 622.00 537.00 +1.10 Sep 621.00 622.00 623.00 538.00 +1.10 Oct 622.00 623.00 624.00 539.00 +1.10 Nov 623.00 624.00 625.00 540.00 +1.10 Dec 624.00 625.00 626.00 541.00 +1.10 Jan 625.00 626.00 627.00 542.00 +1.10 Feb 626.00 627.00 628.00 543.00 +1.10 Mar 627.00 628.00 629.00 544.00 +1.10 Apr 628.00 629.00 630.00 545.00 +1.10 May 629.00 630.00 631.00 546.00 +1.10 Jun 630.00 631.00 632.00 547.00 +1.10 Jul 631.00 632.00 633.00 548.00 +1.10 Aug 632.00 633.00 634.00 549.00 +1.10 Sep 633.00 634.00 635.00 550.00 +1.10 Oct 634.00 635.00 636.00 551.00 +1.10 Nov 635.00 636.00 637.00 552.00 +1.10 Dec 636.00 637.00 638.00 553.00 +1.10 Jan 637.00 638.00 639.00 554.00 +1.10 Feb 638.00 639.00 640.00 555.00 +1.10 Mar 639.00 640.00 641.00 556.00 +1.10 Apr 640.00 641.00 642.00 557.00 +1.10 May 641.00 642.00 643.00 558.00 +1.10 Jun 642.00 643.00 644.00 559.00 +1.10 Jul 643.00 644.00 645.00 560.00 +1.10 Aug 644.00 645.00 646.00 561.00 +1.10 Sep 645.00 646.00 647.00 562.00 +1.10 Oct 646.00 647.00 648.00 563.00 +1.10 Nov 647.00 648.00 649.00 564.00 +1.10 Dec 648.00 649.00 650.00 565.00 +1.10 Jan 649.00 650.00 651.00 566.00 +1.10 Feb 650.00 651.00 652.00 567.00 +1.10 Mar 651.00 652.00 653.00 568.00 +1.10 Apr 652.00 653.00 654.00 569.00 +1.10 May 653.00 654.00 655.00 570.00 +1.10 Jun 654.00 655.00 656.00 571.00 +1.10 Jul 655.00 656.00 657.00 572.00 +1.10 Aug 656.00 657.00 658.00 573.00 +1.10 Sep 657.00 658.00 659.00 574.00 +1.10 Oct 658.00 659.00 660.00 575.00 +1.10 Nov 659.00 660.00 661.00 576.00 +1.10 Dec 660.00 661.00 662.00 577.00 +1.10 Jan 661.00 662.00 663.00 578.00 +1.10 Feb 662.00 663.00 664.00 579.00 +1.10 Mar 663.00 664.00 665.00 580.00 +1.10 Apr 664.00 665.00 666.00 581.00 +1.10 May 665.00 666.00 667.00 582.00 +1.10 Jun 666.00 667.00 668.00 583.00 +1.10 Jul 667.00 668.00 669.00 584.00 +1.10 Aug 668.00 669.00 670.00 585.00 +1.10 Sep 669.00 670.00 671.00 586.00 +1.10 Oct 670.00 671.00 672.00 587.00 +1.10 Nov 671.00 672.00 673.00 588.00 +1.10 Dec 672.00 673.00 674.00 589.00 +1.10 Jan 673.00 674.00 675.00 590.00 +1.10 Feb 674.00 675.00 676.00 591.00 +1.10 Mar 675.00 676.00 677.00 592.00 +1.10 Apr 676.00 677.00 678.00 593.00 +1.10 May 677.00 678.00 679.00 594.00 +1.10 Jun 678.00 679.00 680.00 595.00 +1.10 Jul 679.00 680.00 681.00 596.00 +1.10 Aug 680.00 681.00 682.00 597.00 +1.10 Sep 681.00 682.00 683.0
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CURRENCY RATES		COMMODITIES	
Mar	21.25	21.90	21.05
Mar	21.45	21.45	21.15

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

with previous norms of seven to eight years.

	Aug	Sep	Oct
162.50	165.00	161.70	164.70
162.00	163.00	161.00	162.50
162.00	163.00	161.00	162.50
162.00	163.00	161.00	162.50

	S	C	DM	FF	L. IL	Gldr.	HF cam.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.	SILVER (5,000 troy oz)
sterdam	2,1405	4,1700	107,255*	46.38*	25.30y	—	6.8800*	117.44*	32.77*	Mar 500.00 500.30 499.00 499.50 +5.90
										Apr 499.00 504.30 497.00

AR	880.55	1640.95	434.01	170.72	—	390.80	97.28	484.01	183.15	Dec	531.00	327.00	322.00	525.50	+5.50
dis	47325	0.1900	238.350	—	5.5875	220.450	15.1440	358.850	88.190	Feb	538.00	542.50	538.00	547.10	+5.60
ris	1.8260	0.1925	01.5450	0.7250	0.5155	01.5450	0.5267	—	—	Nov	542.00	548.00	—	—	—

Jan	574.00	574.10	572.00	574.00	+7.00
Feb	579.00	582.20	579.00	582.20	+7.00
Mar	587.50	590.50	587.50	590.50	+7.00

points over the London interbank offered rate (Libor) for the first time.

Month	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371</
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Jan	47.84	47.80	47.30	47.15	+ .25
Feb	46.97	47.20	46.85	47.00	+ .08
Apr	47.25	47.30	47.05	47.15	+ .06

Synovate of 17 foreign-based banks signed an agreement here

Open interest: April 24779; June 19736;
Aug 1627; Oct 6613; Dec 6624; Jan 738;
Feb 2453; April 582.

	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Jan	46.70	46.90	45.85	45.97	—
Jul	46.70	47.08	46.20	46.25	—
Aug	43.90	44.20	43.40	43.45	—

Long Distance is the next

July 4399; Aug 1302; Oct 1173; Dec 689; and of this year to 8.5 million
Feb 194; April 51; June 1. tons by 1961.

...the ...

WEATHER

[illegible][illegible]

Comic Strip 1 (Top Left): A character says, "I THINK YOU SHOULD TRY EATING A COUPLE OF EGGS FOR BREAKFAST, SIR." Another character responds, "WHAT ARE YOU DOING?"

Comic Strip 2 (Top Middle): A character says, "YOU THINK THAT MIGHT HELP ME STAY AWAKE, MARCIE?"

Comic Strip 3 (Top Right): A character says, "WHAT? THAT WAS A JOKE, SIR."

Comic Strip 4 (Middle Left): A character says, "I WAS JUST CONSIDERING READING KNEES."

Comic Strip 5 (Middle Middle): A character says, "HEY! HOW ABOUT PUTTING OUT THAT CREEPY SMELLY CIGAR?!"

Comic Strip 6 (Middle Right): A character says, "I'D BE HAPPY TO!"

Comic Strip 7 (Bottom Left): A character says, "I'VE SENT FOR HELP."

Comic Strip 8 (Bottom Middle): A character says, "THANKS, BUDDY. I'LL NEVER FORGET YOU FOR THIS. WHO ARE YOU?"

Comic Strip 9 (Bottom Right): A character says, "GENERAL AMOS T. HALFTRACK."

Comic Strip 10 (Far Right): A character says, "I SHOULD HAVE TOLD HIM IT WASN'T NECESSARY TO SALLITE."

Comic Strip 11 (Far Left): A character says, "I HAVE TERRIBLE TROUBLE TRYING TO GET 'AM TO EAT ANYTHING, EDNA."

Comic Strip 12 (Far Middle): A character says, "NO MATTER WHAT I PUT DOWN, IT DOESN'T SEEM TO DO IT. DOESN'T LIKE THIS - WON'T HAVE THAT. I'M AT MY WITS' END."

Comic Strip 13 (Far Right): A character says, "IN MY EXPERIENCE, IT'S BEST NOT TO MAKE A THING OF IT. MURIEL, TRY TO MOTIVATE 'AM."

Comic Strip 14 (Far Bottom): A character says, "I'D MOTIVATE 'AM ALL RIGHT - WIT ME FOOT."

Comic Strip 15 (Far Left): A character says, "TELL MY SPEECHWRITERS, THE AVERAGE PERSON ONLY HAS 7000 WORDS IN HIS VOCABULARY."

Comic Strip 16 (Far Middle): A character says, "...IN HIS WHAT?"

Comic Strip 17 (Far Right): A character says, "MAKE THAT 6000?"

Comic Strip 18 (Far Left): A character says, "HOW'D SCHOOL GO TODAY, SIS?"

Comic Strip 19 (Far Middle): A character says, "OHAY!"

Comic Strip 20 (Far Right): A character says, "COME ON, I'VE GOT DINNER READY!"

Comic Strip 21 (Far Left): A character says, "SHARON, HOW COME CHET CALLED TO TELL YOU THAT BILLY WOULDN'T BE ABLE TO MEET HIS TONIGHT?"

Comic Strip 22 (Far Middle): A character says, "I DON'T KNOW! MAYBE BILLY COULDN'T GET TO A PHONE!"

Comic Strip 23 (Far Right): A character says, "IS HE GOING OUT WITH CHET TONIGHT?"

Comic Strip 24 (Far Left): A character says, "HE'S READY, MA... BUT ARE YOU READY FOR HIM?"

Comic Strip 25 (Far Middle): A character says, "I CAN TAKE IT, RIP. ANY CHANGE IS BOUND TO BE AN IMPROVEMENT..."

Comic Strip 26 (Far Right): A character says, "AHEM! CARE TO GO DANCIN', MADAME CASINO?"

Comic Strip 27 (Far Left): A character says, "WILL THEY BE SAFE IN NEW YORK, RIPS?"

Comic Strip 28 (Far Middle): A character says, "THE QUESTION IS WILL NEW YORK BE SAFE FROM THEM, HONEY."

Comic Strip 29 (Far Right): A character says, "THE UNWELLING OF J. RIMFIRE."

—By Alan Truescott

West had the grade two.

Yesterday's Jumbles: HOVEL AFIRE LOCATE FEEBLE
Answer: What the cattle rustler was—A BEEF THIEF

A cartoon illustration showing a man in a suit running down a staircase. A woman in a dress and a young boy are watching him. A man in a uniform with "ANIMAL CONTROL" on the back is running up the stairs. A dog is also on the stairs. The scene is set in a room with a door and a window in the background.

Wilkinson to Coach the NFL's Cardinals

ST. LOUIS, March 2 (UPI)—Charles (Bud) Wilkinson, football coach of the University of Oklahoma for 17 seasons, today was named coach of the St. Louis Cardinals.

Card owner Bill Bidwell, in a surprise announcement, said that Wilkinson, 61, who left Oklahoma in 1968, is the choice to replace Don Coryell, who was released from his contract on Feb. 10, after a two-month dispute with management.

One of the primary obstacles facing Wilkinson is to patch up the divisions within the club. He was given a four-year contract. Wilkinson had a record of 139-24-4 at Oklahoma and had the

best record for a coach in the nation when he retired. He had six upstate games and posted winning records of 31 and 47 games. He ran for the U.S. Senate in 1964, but lost to Democrat Fred Harris.

Wilkinson has spent most of his time in politics, business and broadcasting since leaving coaching. These activities included serving as a special consultant on physical fitness for President

John Kennedy, Lyndon Johnson and Richard Nixon.

He said he does not feel his 15-year layoff from football will hurt because the fundamentals of the game have remained the same.

Asked why he would return to football, Wilkinson replied: "The opportunity—the challenge, the involvement—those things partially explain it. I've been in politics and I've been in business. And I don't mean to know them, but the emotional aspects of the

game are stronger than anywhere else."

Club officials said a mutual friend of Bidwell and Wilkinson got the two together 12 days ago in Washington and the two met again in Miami last Friday.

Bidwell said he knew the next day he wanted Wilkinson as Cardinals coach.

Coryell's problems with Bidwell became public after the team lost to the Washington Redskins Dec. 10, putting them out of the playoffs for the second consecutive year. The Cardinals had seemed certain for a wild-card spot with a record of 7-3, but they collapsed and finished the year at 7-7.

NHL Results

Wednesday's Games:
N.Y. Rangers 2, Detroit 1.
Toronto 2, Philadelphia 1.
Buffalo 4, Atlanta 2.
Montreal 4, Pittsburgh 1.
St. Louis 4, Minnesota 2.
Vancouver 3, Chicago 2.

WHA Results

Wednesday's Games:
Quebec 4, New England 1.
Indianapolis 4, Boston 1.
St. John's 4, Vancouver 1.
Chelmsford 4, Edmonton 1.

Slalom Victory in U.S. Boosts Wenzel's World Cup Lead

RATON, Vt., March 2 (UPI)—Rudi Wenzel of Liechtenstein won the women's World Cup slalom at the U.S. national indoor championships, solidifying her first-place hold on the overall Cup women's championship.

Wenzel also moved her into place in the women's World slalom standings. Wenzel's first run was clocked at 1:01.1 and she backed that up

in the second run on a different course with an unofficial time of 1:08.77, for a combined 2:10.87.

Unofficial times also showed Wenzel's lead in the overall second place of 2:32.54. Lisa Marie Morehead of Switzerland—who started the event leading the slalom point standings—finished third with a combined time of 2:24.30.

When the day began, Wenzel was leading in the overall standings but trailed Morehead by a point for the slalom championship.

Today's competition was the start of four days of men's and women's slalom and giant slalom competition. The men's slalom event is scheduled for tomorrow.

Wenzel Feels Form but Feats Fibak

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 2 (UPI)—Jimmy Connors defeated "Fibak" 6-3, 4-6, 6-3 in the U.S. national indoor championships, saying he "feels like hell."

Connors, the tournament's top seed, said he was dissatisfied with his second-round performance when he skipped past in the first set and down 1-2 in the second, fired four aces, and played pretty good but he hit the ball like he wanted.

Connors said, "But Wojtek playing very well in the 4-and-1 got the breaks."

Connors won the U.S. indoor 1978 to 1979, when he was in and clawing and digging trying to make it to 1-2. Now, he said, "I'm excited to win, but in this tournament you know I won't be."

Connors Union in Discussed

WASHINGTON, March 2 (UPI)—Representatives of six tennis players met here last night to draft plans for a union.

Representatives of the players associations, NFL, Canadian Football League, World Hockey Association, North American Soccer League, Ladies Professional Golf Association, the Association of Professional Football Players, and the National Hockey League Association sent an

'Obnoxious' Acts On Tennis Tour Anger Newcombe

LONDON, March 2 (Reuters)—John Newcombe, the former Wimbledon champion, has attacked the "obnoxious and often obscene attitudes on the court" of professional tennis players.

Newcombe, president of the Association of Tennis Professionals, said in the latest issue of the association's tennis magazine that these attitudes are past the point of being entertaining or amusing. "It is fast becoming a disgrace," he asserted.

"Rod Laver, Ken Rosewall, Arthur Ashe, myself and other senior professionals watch in amazement as players hit balls at line-men, abuse them with four-letter words and let go with obscene gestures at officials and the crowd."

"Some of these offenders are young Americans, who after one or two years on the tour, act as if they are the greatest thing ever to happen to it. To all, I'd say about 20 per cent of the players on tour are guilty of this unacceptable behavior."

Newcombe's answer to the problem is to employ professional referees, selected by the players. "This way the players would be obliged to accept the decision handed down by the referee."

The referees, Newcombe said, would be backed by a system of fines, penalties and suspensions.

Chinese to Europe

HONG KONG, March 2 (Reuters)—A Chinese ice hockey team left today for Europe to compete in the World Group C championships in Spain later this month.

A Dancer Compares His Art With Tennis

By Jennifer Dunning

NEW YORK, March 2 (UPI)—"It takes more strength to get through a six-minute pas de deux than four rounds of boxing."

The speaker was Edward Villella, a principal dancer with the New York City Ballet and one of the dance world's most vocal exponents of the theory that dance and athletics are closely connected. He found a new podium this week at a promotion here for a mixed-doubles tennis tournament.

Villella, who won letters in baseball in high school and college and was welterweight boxing champion at the New York Maritime Academy, has just begun to play tennis. "It's probably the closest thing to dance," he said. "Tennis is very much involved with form, although modern tennis players seem to be getting away from that. They're killers. They like to slam and bang."

They sometimes dance. At the back of the Eastman Gallery, Clark Gable, Ham Richardson and Billy Halseth, all top-ranked tennis players in their time, listened intently.

The occasion was a coming-together of sports, the ballet and a little fashion promotion at the gallery as Eastern Chemical Products announced its 1978 mixed-doubles tennis tournament, to be held nationwide starting this month.

In 1976, Villella, a dancer and choreographer, did a film for television entitled "The Dance of the Athlete." In it he performs with sports stars and several young dancers from the New York City Ballet. The film will be shown again in May.

"Network officials feel a lot more comfortable with sports," Villella explained, with a grin, stretching tired muscles after a pre-show rehearsal. "That was the best way to seduce the public and also network television. Sports and dance was an easier package to sell."

"I look at my presence for



Villella, in 1972, in gesture close to tennis volley.

the film that athletes dance from time to time, and dancers dance all the time," he went on. "It's a question of timing, and line and form in relation to time and space."

Dressed in blue tennis shorts and shirt, Villella danced across the stage in sneakers. His hairline changed into new tennis outfits with each exit, their most dancers' runs getting wilder with each reappearance.

"Dancers' muscles are so fine

and refined that there are very few sports dancers can participate in," Villella told the audience. "It's really just tennis and swimming. In tennis there are positions of the feet just like the ballet positions, and steps like the ballet steps."

Villella did across the stage after an imaginary tennis ball. "I associate that wonderful sensation of hitting the ball with doing a dance just right," he said.

Ali Apparently Will Wait Norton Takes 'Insulting' \$200,000 To Challenge Spinks in June Bout

By Michael Katz

NEW YORK, March 2 (UPI)—Ken Norton yesterday accepted an "insulting" offer of \$200,000 to fight Leon Spinks for the world heavyweight championship.

Bob Arum, president of Top Rank Inc., which will promote Spinks's first title defense, said that contracts for a home-television fight in mid-June could be ready by next Wednesday.

But quicker than anyone could say Muhammad Ali, boxing more was saying that the No. 1 contender, Norton, would be kept away from the inexperienced champion.

"They want an Ali fight more than anything," said Teddy Bren-

ner, president of Madison Square Garden boxing and a neutral observer. "Ali wants it. Spinks wants it. Top Rank wants it. But Norton called the bluff. Now if they thought they would be so big I'd say no, but every fighter is hungry for the title. I want that title."

Spinks would earn only about \$1 million for a title defense against Norton, who would be a heavy favorite. For a rematch with Ali, Spinks could earn \$5 million.

"Downright insulting," Arum and Butch Lewis, Top Rank's vice-president, made the \$200,000 offer to Bob Arum, Norton's manager, last weekend in Las Vegas. Norton fought for \$1.5 million in his controversial 1976 loss to Ali and \$1 million in his victory last year over Jimmy Young. Arum called the offer "downright insulting," but sent a telegram to Top Rank accepting it.

"We called their bluff," said

Top Rank had offered Norton \$200,000 for a title defense against Spinks to fight—he's a piece of cake."

Where does this leave Ali? "I suppose he's got to wait," said Arum.

"Normally, they make an offer you can't refuse but in this case they made an offer they hoped I would refuse," Norton said. "They have the mountain right now and I want the mountain. I had to take the small end but if I win I'll have the big end."

"I intend to be a true world champion," Spinks said in New York. "I don't want to duck nobody."

College Basketball

Midwest Division:
Indiana 81, Bradley 61.
New Mexico 84, Drake 72.
East Coast Division:
Dartmouth 82, Bucknell 62.
Lafayette 74, Lehigh 62.
Lehigh 74, St. Joseph 62.
Temple 69, American 59.
Atlantic Coast Division:
Duke 85, Clemson 72.
Maryland 108, N. Carolina 81.
Wake Forest 72, Virginia 61.
South:
Albany 84, Hamilton 61.
Auburn 65, North Carolina 61.
Brigham Young 72, Utah 61.
C.W. Post 65, York 61.
Northwestern 82, Western 60.
Rochester 82, Alfred 61.
Midwest:
Bowling Green 71, Kent State 61.
Marquette 78, Butler 72.
Ohio 85, Central Mich. 64.
Tateo 81, Miami 71.
Northwest:
Linfield 81, Lewis Clark 75.
Oregon Tech 73, George Fox 65.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE
Atlantic Division:
Philadelphia 42, 19, 589.
New York 38, 23, 533.
Boston 32, 26, 379.
Buffalo 30, 28, 339.
New Jersey 15, 47, 342.
Central Division:
San Antonio 37, 24, 597.
Washington 32, 29, 556.
Cleveland 31, 31, 500.
New Orleans 30, 32, 476.
Atlanta 29, 34, 458.
Houston 24, 39, 381.
WESTERN CONFERENCE
Midwest Division:
Detroit 39, 24, 519.
Milwaukee 32, 30, 532.
Chicago 32, 30, 500.
Detroit 32, 30, 476.
Kansas City 26, 36, 387.
Indiana 22, 39, 361.
Pacific Division:
Portland 38, 24, 533.
Phoenix 35, 27, 513.
Seattle 34, 27, 557.
Los Angeles 28, 33, 525.
Golden State 29, 33, 468.
Wednesday's Games:
Philadelphia 105, Golden State 119.
Columbus 97, Free 32, Smith 21.
Detroit 115, Phoenix 102 (Lander 30, Price 22, Westphal 24, Davis 30).
Cleveland 110, Denver 104 (Russell 26, Carr 19, Thompson 23, Isell 27).
New Orleans 101, Boston 100 (Robinson 22, Goodrich 20, Cowens 26, Haynes 23).
New Jersey 97, Atlanta 85 (Williams 27, King 25, Drew 24, Oates 20).
Buffalo 116, Houston 104 (Smith 27, Wilkerson 20, Murphy 30, Newton 26).
Washington 105, San Antonio 110 (Jorrey 28, Dandridge 36, Gervin 34, Oate 15).

In the NBA, Each Team Does It With a Style

By David Dupree

WASHINGTON, March 2 (UPI)—Last year's NBA championship team, the Portland Trail Blazers, are usually dictated by personality. They are the all-time best one-on-one teams and one of the best "team" teams of all time.

As expected, the one-on-one team, the Portland Trail Blazers, are usually dictated by personality. They are the all-time best one-on-one teams and one of the best "team" teams of all time.

The 76ers, with their open, free-wheeling, one-on-one style, are at one end of the NBA style spectrum and the highly organized, team-oriented Trail Blazers are at the other.

There are countless reasons for a team using a particular style, but it is usually dictated by personality. A running team has to have rebounders to get the ball. Good patterns can't be perfected without patient, smart players and good jump shooters. A physical team needs musclemen.

Philadelphia plays the way it does because that is all it knows. "[Coach] Billy (Cunningham) wants each guy playing to his strength, and our strengths are one-on-one," said 76er George McGinnis.

"Lack of Teaching" "I think Portland is in a class by itself when it comes to execution. We are at the other end. But that has to do with our backgrounds. We have only two or three guys on this team who finished college, so most of us missed four years of the teaching and fundamentals of team play we would have gotten in college. The lack of that teaching explains a lot about our style. We are used to doing things on our own. A lot of us don't know anything else."

"Look at Portland. All of those guys went to good colleges and had good coaches. [Bill] Walton played for John Wooden. [Maurice] Lucas played for Al McGuire, and that stuff shows. There's no way you could get us to play like Portland. No way."

Portland is considered a highly organized fast-breaking team. The Trail Blazers use a perpetual motion offense utilizing a passing center, Wilton, who is usually dictated by personality. They are the all-time best one-on-one teams and one of the best "team" teams of all time.

The Trail Blazers do everything else so well that shooting is incidental.

The Trail Blazers' basic offense starts with a pass to Walton in the low post, from where there are 25 options for scoring. There are pick and pass and players are constantly cutting toward the basket. There is no standing around.

The 76ers, at the other end of the court, are not nearly as organized. Their plays are based on individual moves instead of intricate plays designed to spring people for shots.

Philadelphia usually puts Julius Erving on high and the other forward, McGinnis, down low and lets each operate independently.

Many teams try to double-team Erving as soon as he puts the ball on the floor, but he doesn't force his shot and passes off to the open man.

Philadelphia also will clear out a side of the floor for Doug Collins, Lloyd Free or Darryl Dawkins, as well as for Erving and McGinnis.

Collins moves so well without the ball that the few set plays are run for him.

When they turn it on, there is no team to match the 76ers. They will go out of their way to be flashy, something few other teams do.

"We don't have a style," said McGinnis, "just a bunch of talent. When we do play with control and as a team we are devastating. Even when we don't, we can still be devastating."

"Portland, as great as it is, can't win if it doesn't execute. We can go out and win without executing and that makes us unique."

"Our unique style and the way we play makes for a lot of arguments about which is the best team, us or Portland. Portland is supposed to be the greatest, but more people seem to want to come out and see us."

Including the Blazers method and the 76er style, there are five basic types of teams in the NBA.

A brief description of each:

- Open, one on one. Three teams play this style: Philadelphia, San Antonio and New Orleans.

Egbin Baylor, one of the greatest one-on-one players ever, coaches the Jazz, so it's easy to understand why it plays that way. The best players, Pete Maravich and Truck Robinson, like practically all the shots. Maravich is the league's best scorer and Robinson is the rebound leader. But the Jazz are struggling to be a 500 team.

The Spurs play more of a running, motion game than outright one on one. They don't hold the ball, just race up the floor and shoot.

Patricia. Ten teams run basically patterned offenses. They want to bring the ball up court and run a specific play. If a fast break is there, they will take it, but they don't force it. They would much rather run a play and get the ball to certain people for certain shots.

Cleveland and Washington are probably the best at running patterns.

The Bulls are physical, so most of their plays are based on picks underneath the basket. Kansas City, by far the slowest team in the league, has to play slow-paced, patterned basketball.

Boston used to be the premier fast-breaking team, but its personnel is now so weak the Celtics' fast break is usually dismantled. So they now run more patterns.

The Cavaliers have most of the jump shooters; their offense is set up to get the 18-footers.

These teams will run the break at every chance. Everyone keeps moving, and as soon as the defense lets up, someone takes advantage of it.

These teams seldom throw the ball away, take bad shots, or let the opposition control the tempo. Portland has the best record in the league. Phoenix has the third-best record and Denver the fourth.

Inside game. To play this way, big dominating centers such as Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, Artis Gilmore and Bob Lanier are needed.

Their teams' basic style is to get the ball low to the big man and let him operate.

Free lance. This system works only if the team moves the ball and passes it to the open people. There aren't many set plays, but screens are set and players try to work open on their own.

New Jersey runs this offense well because it has Kevin Porter to control the ball. The Nets usually clear out the middle, put their best shooter, Bernard King and Howard Porter, on the wings and let Porter drive. If he is cut off, Porter passes off to the open man.

No matter the offense, according to McGinnis, it is still the basic things that win games.

"It's not the dunk or the blocked shot," McGinnis said, "but execution, the intangibles, that win games. I know that. Every player knows that."

"We isolate a lot for Julius because you have to. He's the greatest player ever to play the game. But I also know that if I break into the open, I'll get the ball. There's no question about that and that's the bottom line in every offense—getting the ball to the open man."

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